CATTO'S
WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,952—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * PENINSULAR ... | 5294 | A. G. Cubitt ..... | 29th Aug. |
| M. L. EGYPT ..... | 7912 | J. R. Lendon ... | 5th Sept. |
| * ORIENTAL ..... | 5294 | E. Spicer..... | 12th " |
| M. L. ARABIA ..... | 7903 | T. Leigh ..... | 19th " |
| * PENINSULAR ... | 5294 | A. G. Cubitt ..... | 26th " |
| M. L. PERSIA..... | 7951 | W. A. Whelen... | 3rd Oct. |
| * ORIENTAL ..... | 5294 | F. Spicer ..... | 10th " |
| M. L. CALEDONIA ... | 7358 | C. H. S Tocque, | 17th " |
| * PENINSULAR... | 5294 | A. G. Cuttitt.... | 24th " |
| M. L. MOLDAVIA ... | 10000 | F. H. Gordon ... | 31st " |

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND-BEHIC... | 6,636 | Flandin ..... | 10th Sept. 1903. |
| DUMBEA ..... | 5,807 | Le Cuspellier ... | 8th Oct. 1903. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Fiaschi..... | 5th Nov. 1903. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA" 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 15th Sept. 1903
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| EMPERATOR ..... | P. Ivellich ..... | 4,119 | 1st Oct. 1903. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE.... | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † NIPPON ..... | ..... | 6,217 | 22nd Dec. 1903 |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Flume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.. ..... | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND... | ..... | 6,046 | 15th Aug. 1903. |

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain T. HARRISON, 2,854 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 28th inst.
For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Mayani Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 28th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST
S. S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 24th August, 1903.

### KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captains. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|
| BRITANNIA.....A. C. Turner, R. N. R. | | ...rd Sept. |
| KALIBIA .....H. Tait ..... | | ...30th Sept. |
| BOHEMIA ...Hunt ..... | | ...7th Oct. |
| PERSIA.....G. Mitchell..... | | ...30th Oct. |
| CIRCASSIA .....A. Haig..... | | ...8th Nov. |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

TO SHAREHOLDERS
AND THE
PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
MR. MAX MINCK, who is in South Africa inspecting his Durban Branch at present, will return by the latter end of October this year.
The Share List of the Proposed Firm of MAX MINCK & Co., Limited, will remain open up to the end of December 1903, when the Company will be duly registered after that date.
SHARES RS. 100 EACH.
Particulars, Application Forms and Prospectuses can be had from The SECRETARY to the Proposed Max Minck & Co., Ld.
MAX MINCK & CO.,
THE MALL, LAHORE.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

| | Rs | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 | 0 |
| 3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| 6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. ... ... | 5 | 10 |

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co, Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. COMRIGUR. | MONGINI BROS. J. F KUTHOKE. | W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA.
ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A CATECHISM
ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.
Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | £3,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | £3,000,000 |

A PERFECT SMOKE.
THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

| | |
|---|---|
| "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6. | "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" No. 3, 3½ in. Rs. 27-8. |
| "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0 | "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0 |

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION
McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
### (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. BUNDESRATH... | 2,035.. | Ahrens ..... | 2nd Sept. |
| S. S. SAFARI..... | 1,432... | Winicker ... | 15th Sept. |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 6th August, 1903.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

### NOTICE.

SALE OF WIND-FALLEN TREES.

TENDERS are invited on the 4th September, 1903, 1 P. M. (Madras Time), for the purchase of WIND-FALLEN TEAK and other TREES, from open Forest and Teak only in other lands, in the Bassein, Wada and Khardi Ranges of the Central Thana Division.

Forms of Tender and other particulars may be had from the Undersigned at Bandra.

G. M. RYAN,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Thana.

Bandra, 21th August, 1903.

### NOTICE.

SALE OF WIND-FALLEN TREES.

TENDERS are invited on the 28th August, 1903, 1 p. m. (Madras Time), for the PURCHASE of WIND-FALLEN TEAK and other TREES from open FOREST, and TEAK only in other Government Lands, in the Mahim, Dahanu and Umbergaon Ranges of the North Thana Division.

2. Forms of Tender and other particulars may be had from the Undersigned at Bandra.

G. M. RYAN,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, North Thana.

Bandra, 24th August, 1903.

### POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

23RD 26TH and 28TH SEPTEMBER,
1ST, 3RD and 5TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that 2nd ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 19th August 1903.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.

For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

### THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.

THE SCHOOL will REOPEN, for the work of another term on the 5th OCTOBER, 1903.

The Headmaster again desires to point out that the School year begins on the 1st October.

Boys who do not enter before January necessarily lose a considerable portion of their marks, and a corresponding portion of the work of the Standard in which they may be placed.

The work of an entire class cannot, of course, be put back to meet the convenience of individuals who join late.

### NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 53 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 805 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

### KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
### KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
### HENRY S. KING & CO.

READY FOR SALE.
THE
ARCTIC HOME IN THE VEDAS,

A NEW BOOK on the Original Home of the Ancestors of the VEDIC ARYAS, and also a new key to the interpretation of many Vedic Texts and Legends.

(Demy 8vo., cloth, pp. 500 and I—XXIV.)

BY
BAL GANGADHAR TILAK, B.A., LL.B.,
Author of "Orion," Editor "Kesari," &c.

Price Rs. 4, Postage As. 5; V. P. P. Rs. 4-6.

Apply to

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
BOOK-SELLERS, KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,
AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL
SALE ROOMS,

if not previously disposed of by private contract,

As a first class going concern, all those

COTTON MILL PREMISES
AT
SERAMPORE,
IN THE
DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,
KNOWN AS
THE
SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS,

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or to the AUCTIONEERS.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

### THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

### THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

### THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

### THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4-15 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

### THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

### ARDESHIR'S
### PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said: "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

GREAT REDUCTION in PRICES on all Gem, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Plated ware and Embroidery, Sale from 1st to 15th September.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street.

WANTED a Parsee CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for an Up-country Mill. Apply to Box, No. "946A," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED STUDENTS to learn Shorthand and Typewriting. High speed in both the Arts guaranteed. Terms Moderate. Certificates from Home. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

QUETTA FRESH GRAPES!!!—Fresh Grapes in bunches, Re. 1 a lb.; Quetta Peaches Re. 1 a dozen; Kulu Apples, Re. 1-8 a dozen,—TUKINA & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriages and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—DURSHJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at 14 seagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-8-0 per case, at Bandora.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Chartar Gate, Calcutta.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

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### DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

### THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

*VIZ.*, Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a dead life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

### MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes] for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles, Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

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| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 8 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
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Chief Agents, Madras.

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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

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Manager.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

## CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO, | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co, | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON, | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co, | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER. | Ay. |
| GIESLER & Co. | Avize. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL, | Edinburgh. |
| NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co, | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co, | Marsala |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côte d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE. | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne |
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| R. SCHLUMBERGER. | Vöslau. |
| JAMES CATCHOART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whitwick. |
| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE. | London. |
| JOHN JAMESON & SON. | Dublin. |
| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP. | Aberdeen. |
| SCHNLEIN & Co. | Schierstein |
| STEWART STEWART & Co. | London. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |
| MARTELL & Co. | Cognac. |
| P. B. BURGOYNE & Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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## HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 50,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 6,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BIRBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. (Manager).
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HANKOW, | PENANG, |
| BANGKOK, | HIOGO, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA, | ILOILO, | SAIGON, |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SAN FRANCISCO, |
| CALCUTTA, | MANILA, | SINGAPORE, |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI, | SOUTH DAVA, |
| FOOCHOW, | NEW YORK, | TIENTSIN, |
| HAMBURG, | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances at not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong, |
| Calcutta, | Singapore, | Foochow, |
| Madras, | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai, |
| Rangoon, | Bangkok, | Tientsin, |
| Colombo, | Batavia, | Hankow, |
| Penang, | Sourabaya, | Yokohama. |
| Taiping, | Manilla | Kobe, |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra), | Cebu, (Philippines), | New York |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

### BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5 Per cent. |
| " 1 Year | 4½ " |
| " 6 Months | 4 " |
| " 3 Months | 3½ " |

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.C.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Bankok and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

### R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTES,

## INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAR;

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE BLENDING OF

## TOBACCO IN ORDER TO Produce A PERFECT CIGARETTE IS A FINE ART.

It has been said that to smoke one of our

OVAL GOLD-TIPPED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is

## A SYBARITIC LUXURY!

THE STAR TOBACCO MFG. Co.,
BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

SECURITIES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 90 13 16 | = unchanged |
| 3 per cent. Consols | 97 1/2 | = do |
| 2½ per cent. Indian sterling Loan | 107 1/2 | = do |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | 65 3 4 | = do |

SILVER—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 25 1/2 | = do |
| 2 months hence | 25 3 8 | = do |
| Spot in New York | 55 1 8 | = do |

EXCHANGES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25 15 1-2 | = |
| Berlin " | 20 38 | = do |
| New York Demand | 48 5 7-8 | = do |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 3 per ct | = do |
| 3 months sight Bank Bills | 2 7-8 per ct | = do |
| 6 " " " | 3 1-4 per ct | = do |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-8 per ct | = do |
| 6 month sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 5-8 per ct | = do |

INTEREST—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 1 1-8 per ct | = do |
| 7 day market loans | 1 3-4 per ct | = do |

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6·76 plus 6 Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·40 | 5·39 | 5·51 | 5·40 |
| +1 | +4 | +3 | +3 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April. |
| 5·53 | 5·34 | 5·33 | 5·33 |
| +3 | +3 | +3 | +3 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | Nil bales. |
| Do. last year | 7,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 " |
| Do. do Continent | Nil |
| Mid-Uplands | 12·75 unchanged |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 9·30 — 4 |
| Do. do. March | 9·30 — 3 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 12 5/8 unchanged |
| Futures, month of Sept | 10·93 — 5 |
| Do. do. December | 9·84 — 4 |
| Tone at close | Barely steady. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 22nd August 1903:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 622 bales. |
| Wheat | 13,564 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,753 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 6,433 " |
| Gingelyseed | 91 " |
| Poppyseed | 1,5·2 " |
| Groundnuts | 35 " |
| Castorseed | 1,970 " |
| Rice | 8·6 " |
| Myrabollams | 775 " |
| Cottonseed | 2,836 " |

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone,

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | 1s. 4d. |
| Bank Demand | 1s. 4d. |
| Credit Bills 4 months Sight D. A. | 1s. 4 3-1"d. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do | 6 | do | do 1s. 4 5-16d. to | 11-32d |
| French Francs | 3 | do | do | 169 3-4 |
| Marks | 3 | do | do | 137 3-4 |
| Hongkong | 30 | Days' | Sight | 135 |
| Shanghai | 30 | do | do | 185 |
| Japan | 30 | do | do | 152 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tore firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 98·15 |
| 1st Settlement | 98·14 |

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since | 13th June | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do. 20th Aug | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal | do. 2nd July | 4 | do. |
| Bank of Madras | do. 23rd " | 4 | do |

SEEDS—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone firm. | |
| Ready | 6 6 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone steady. | |
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | 5 6 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready | 5 13 4 |
| Yellow Gujerat Ready | 5 14 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. | |
| Ready | 6 5 6 |
| Castorseed—Tone steady. | |
| Ready | 21 8 0 |

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pissi 91 per cent. | Rs. 3 8 |
| Club, No. 1 | " 20 |
| Herd, Red | " 23 4 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales ..... 1,000 Bale

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·35 | 5·34 | 5·33 | 5·31 |
| unchanged | unchanged | +1 | unchanged |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. |
| 5·35 | 5·34 | 5·33 | 5·31 |
| unchanged | unchanged | +1 | unchanged |

COTTON.—The local market is firm and there is a good enquiry for ready cotton from Mills. Japan is also in the markets and rates are well maintained. New crop is Re. 1 to 2 higher and there is some demand for exports but there are few sellers even at the advance and the market closes firm at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M G Broach | Rs. | 227 25 Mar 04 dely |
| Fully Good Bengals | " | 177 25 Jan. " |
| Fine Damangaum Poolgam | " | 209·3 Dec-Jan " " |
| Fully Good Kandeish | " | 181·9 Dec.-Jan. " " |

### SOAP FANCIES.

The Chinese have taken kindly to the use of European soap for shaving, and considerable competition in the different sorts of soap has to be faced by manufacturers for the China market. They like it cheap, and strongly perfumed, of a pleasing colour and in picturesque boxes. English soap was bought up willingly for a long time at a shilling the box of three pieces, but as it was only slightly perfumed, and the boxes were made of more or less plain cardboard, the demand for them is falling off in favour of the cheaper and more strongly scented French and German soaps, which arrive in decorative covers and cost from sixpence to a shilling a box. The Chinese, specially the ladies, in buying foreign goods, think not only of the quality of these, but of the use to which they can eventually put the wrapper, be it a box, a case, a tin, or a bottle; they have in fact frugal minds. If the wrapper be capable of domestic use according to Chinese ideas, even a tin for petroleum or a pill-box, the value of the contents is enhanced. The perfume bottle that can be made to do a double duty in a Chinese household is a factor in selling scent that might otherwise not meet with much appreciation. The French and German manufacturers set to work to meet this economic and prudent idea.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STORRAR—August 18, at 13, Westheld Terrace, Chapel-Allerton, Leeds, the wife of T Mc Storrar, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—August 15, at Nachingali, the wife of Captain Powney Thompson, I A, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LYNN—August 6, at Hyderabad Deccan, of heart failure, Edwin George Lynn, B C E, late Irrigation Engineer, H H Nizam's Dominions, aged 51 years.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 43m, Sun sets, 6h 21m. High water, 0·43m., 1·6a. Low water, 6·30m., 7·2a.

Meeting of six mill companies managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4 p. m. to 4-50 p.m.

New Fresh Press Co., Marine Street, 3 p. m.

Meeting to honour Lord and Lady Northcote, Darbar Room, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Entertainment, Indo-British Institution.

League Football, Cooperage.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Board Meeting, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. Sir Jaswatsinghji, Thakore Saheb of Limdi, accompanied by eighteen followers, left Bombay on Saturday night for his territories by the Ahmedabad mail train.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The P. and O. s. s. Egypt will give a concert at the Institute this evening at 8-30 p. m. All seamen are cordially invited to attend. Admission will be free but a collection will be taken up during the evening for the expenses of the Institute to which the general public are asked to contribute.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—To night at the Indo-British Institution an entertainment will be held at which the following ladies and gentlemen are expected to take part:—Mrs. Braidwood, Mrs. Rhenius, Miss. Shrewsbury, Miss. Hand, Mr. Vining, Mr. Mongini, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Cotton. An operetta entitled "A Fishy Case" will also be performed by the children.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day. (Wednesday being a public holiday) at 5-30 p.m. A paper by Mr. Erchshaw Ardeshir Parekh.—"Some striking points of resemblance in the stories of Macbeth of Scotland and Behram Chobina of Persia," will be read.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia per s s Simla will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Beira, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per s s Nuddea, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Friday, the 28th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day, at 4-0 p.m. Business: (1) The Minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) D. Badrudin Lukmarji to be elected member of the Society and Dis. H. F. Manekshe, R. B. Anjlena, R. N. Dordi and M. A. de Heredia to be proposed members of the Society. (3) Notes on a case of Rupture of the Uterus probably caused by the administration of Ergot during delivery by Dr. S. M. Bubash. (4) Such other business as may be brought forward by the Hony. Secretaries.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION CONCERT.—The concert in the Catholic Association on Saturday was a success. The rendering of the Piano Solo by Mr. J. B. D'Costa was masterly. Then followed a song by Miss E. Viegas, after which Miss Egilda Ribeiro gave a charming Mandoline Solo; Miss Estella Pinto and Co. gave a quartette, Mr. A. P. D'Cunha's artistic playing added much to the success of the evening. Miss Rowe and Mr. G. Mesquitta greatly pleased the audience, Miss W. Nesbeth, the piano accompanist, concluded the first part of the programme with a pianoforte solo. In the second part the Misses Esperance gave a piano duet with perfection, Miss E. Powell followed with a song and Miss E. Travers performed a mandoline which was encored, Miss B. Travers and Co. gave a quartette, Mr. Phillips played a concertina solo, and Mr. G. Mesquitta contributed a song. Mr. Geo Rozario closed the concert with his conjuring tricks which created great amusement.

SHRIMALI BRAHMINS.—THE Shrimali Brahmins monthly meeting was held on Friday night in the People's Free Reading Room and Library, under the presidentship of Mr. Narotamdas Dolatram Trivedi, Oza "Chaku Valumji" of Morvi, Prabhasanaker Mansukhram, Vishnudutt Jatashanker Trivedi, Pratapray Narotamdas, Harshadray Narotamdas, and other respectable gentlemen of the castes were present. Mulchandshanker Dhanjibhai gave a speech on "Union is Strength." The President, Mr. Narotamdas showed his willingness to provide all students who may come to Bombay for the University Examination with food and lodgings free of charge. Mr. Chaku Valumji of Morvi offered a present for the miscellaneous expenses of the meeting. The Secretary Mr. Vithaldutt voted thanks to the President and Mr. Chaku, and the meeting was dissolved late at night. Mr. Narshesanker Jeshanker of Dorol will preside on Thursday at the next meeting.

THEFT BY A MARWARI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Khursedas Cohabidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Jethamal Tullockchand, a Marwari, and a convict undergoing a term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of a cup, with stealing two gold ornaments valued at Rs. 255 belonging to Pithviraj Ratanchand, a broker. It appeared that the accused boarded with the complainant some time ago at his place in Shaik Memon Street. About 25 days ago the complainant had turned him out. On the 19th instant, while the complainant was away from home, the accused went to his place and stole the property from under his pillow. On missing the property the complainant informed the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the property from one Shankerlal Tekchand, to whom the accused had given it. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to receive 25 stripes. Shankerlal Fatechand was then charged with receiving stolen property. When the police went to search his place for the property the accused produced it from under a corrugated iron sheet in the roof of a temple in his house. He admitted having received the property but said he did not know that it was stolen property. The Magistrate sentenced him to receive 15 stripes.

HOLIDAY MAKERS INTERRUPTED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Khursedas Cohabidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Bala Baba and fifteen others, the first with keeping a common gaming house and all with gaming in it. Mr. Dalal, pleader, defended the accused. Mr Sullivan stated that in consequence of information received the Commissioner of Police had issued a warrant, under which he raided the house of the first accused in Arcesair Pady Street, Khetwadi, on Saturday night, accompanied by Sub-Inspector Robert and several native police officers. He saw all the accused gaming in the house with dice and money. On seeing the police they made a rush towards the windows but were arrested. Some copper coins were found on the ground. Mr. Dalal pleaded guilty on behalf of the accused and said that they neither belonged to any gang of notorious gamblers nor was any one of them ever known to be such. It being the last Saturday of the month of Shravan the accused had gathered together at the place and in order to while away their time they indulged in this gambling, which, he submitted, was not carried on on a very large scale. Only a few copper coins were found on the ground. His Worship taking the circumstances into consideration sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were fined Rs. 7 each, or in default were ordered to undergo five days' rigorous imprisonment.

UNDER THE VACCINATION ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Dr. B. S. Shroff, a medical practitioner, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. Balaji Krishna, Head Clerk to the Superintendent of Vaccination, charging him with neglecting without reasonable excuse to take his vaccinated daughter for inspection to the vaccination station on the eighth day after vaccination. The evidence showed that Mr. Shroff's daughter was vaccinated as a public vaccination station on the 7th instant. At the time of vaccination he was given oral instructions to bring the child back to the station eight days after for inspection to see if pustules had properly developed or not. Mr. Shroff did not take the child for inspection as instructed but wrote to the authorities that he was a medical practitioner and as such was quite competent to decide whether the pustules had properly developed or not. In reply he was again asked to take the child to the station for inspection as required by law, but he neglected to do so. Dr. Shroff then urged that the child had fever and boils. In defence Dr. Shroff called evidence to show that the child had been suffering from fever and boils from June to July last. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that he was not satisfied that the condition of the child was such after vaccination as to make its removal from home dangerous, for had it been so Dr. Shroff would have informed the authorities to that effect. But instead of doing so he simply wrote to them that he was a medical practitioner quite competent to decide the matter. His worship under the circumstances fined Dr. Shroff Rs. 10

## PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

### THE NARANJI MILLS COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered offices, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas presiding. The following was the Directors' report:—

Your Directors beg to submit for your consideration this their eighth report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31th June 1903. The Directors regret that the company has during the year under report made a loss of Rs. 7,407-1-5. This was due mainly to the heavy item of interest on funds required for financing the company, and partly to the adverse condition of the mill industry. Your Directors have had to give lien on the Company's lands, buildings, machinery and stock and stock-in-process to Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, to whom the Company was and is indebted to a large extent. This lien was able time it was granted subject to a prior lien of the Bank of Bombay but a the Bank has now been paid off, Mr. Naranji's lien has become the first lien: Your Directors had to accept with regret the resignation of Mr John R. Greaves—an able and experienced colleague—owing to his proceeding to England under medical advice. The vacancy has been filled up by appointing Mr. T. K. Gajjar in his place, which appointment you are requested to confirm. Mr. Murarji Narotam Gordhandas retires from the Board by rotation, but his eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Your mill buildings, machinery and stock and stock-in-process are insured against risk of fire for Rs. 12,04,650. Your Directors do not deem it advisable to continue further working of the Company. They have therefore proposed to take the necessary legislative and which forms the business of an extraordinary general meeting.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. The appointment made by the Board of Mr. T. K. Gujjar as a director in place of Mr. J. R. Greaves, resigned, was confirmed. Mr. Murarjee Narotam Gordhandas was re-elected a director. Messrs. Manekial Amratlal Dave and Gunpatrao Pundlic were appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday in the same place under the same chairman. The following extraordinary resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

I.—That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is desirable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act (VI. of 1882).

II.—That Mr. T. K. Gajjar be and he is hereby appointed liquidator of the Naranji Mill Company, Limited, and that his remuneration be Rs. 500.

III.—That said be and the same is hereby accorded to the liquidator of the Naranji Mills Company, Limited, go do all acts and exercise all powers comprised, mentioned or set forth in section 144 of the said Indian Companies Act, 1882.

IV.—That a petition be presented to the Court, directing the voluntary winding up of the Company to be continued subject to the supervision of the Court.

V.—That an application be made to the Court to allow Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, who is the largest creditor of the Company and has a first charge on the property of the Company, to bid for and purchase any property of the Company any any auction sale of the same and in the event of Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas bidding for and becoming the purchaser of any property of the said Company at any auction sale at which the same may be sold to allow the said Naranji Dwarkadas to set off either the whole or any part of the amount payable by him in respect of such purchase whether as earnest or as instalment of purchase money against an equivalent part of the amount that may at the date of such purchase by him be due to him, the said Naranji Dwarkadas by the said Company.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

### THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

A special general meeting of this corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the corporation, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. C. Wright presiding. On the motion of Mr. Rozer M. De Silva seconded by Mr. Bhagwandas Purshotam it was resolved that the number of directors shall in future be six and that Mr. Leslie Crawford be elected a director of the corporation.

## CRICKET.

### HINDU GYMKHANA VS. ALLIANCE C. C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 83 runs. For the Hindus Prabhaker took four wickets for eleven runs and Dhotre six for 32. Colabawala for the Alliance secured two wickets for three runs. Scores:—

ALLIANCE C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| N M Modi, c Dhargalker, b Prabhaker | 0 |
| F P Colabawalla, b Dhotre | 0 |
| A F Diveona, c Kothare, b Prabhaker | 17 |
| M J Colabawalla, c Dhargalker, b Prabhaker | 1 |
| Udwadia, c Tanaur, b Dhotre | 5 |
| J P Bulsara, c and b Dhotre | 0 |
| Prabhaker, c Dhargalker, b Dhotre | 1 |
| Dhargalker, b Vasaigara | 11 |
| Rahimwalla, c and b Colabawalla | 20 |
| S G Patnare, c and b Colabawalla | 0 |
| A R Kothare, not out | 7 |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total | 123 |

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 3 | 4 | 25 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 10 | 13 | 85 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 26,490 | 214,779 | |
| Same date last year | 5 | 4 | 13 |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Flora, 2,823 tons, Captain T Oawshand, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Batavia, 3rd August via Karachi, brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,911 tons, Captain C Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from

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| | |
|---|---|
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| | |
|---|---|
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|---|---|
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|---|---|
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| Do you examine us on each lesson? Personally or by post? | YES. |
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| Is it accepted by Government Offices the world over? | YES. |
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| Have any pupils in India done this yet? | YES. |
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| Does it only take ten minutes for a lesson? | YES. |
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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

**The Bombay Gazette**

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1903.

## THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA.

MR. G. W. FORREST, who has had exceptional opportunities of studying the history of India, and of correcting it by putting the many legends relating to it to the test, publishes in "Blackwood" of the current month a striking article entitled "The Tragedy of the Black Hole." Not until eighteen years after the occurrence did John Zephaniah Holwell, the defender of the fort of Calcutta, subsequent to the flight of the governor, Drake, indite his celebrated letter to a friend in which he gave his "genuine narrative of the deplorable deaths of the English gentlemen and others who were suffocated" on that occasion. Holwell narrates his own experiences. He was there and was one of the few survivors. But to his personal experiences are added those of others and, as he says, the narrative was freely communicated to several, and amongst them to persons of the first distinction, who thought it might gratify public expectation, more especially, if it "appeared in the same natural dress in which they had seen it." Mr. Forrest compares Holwell's letter with Defoe's Journal of the Plague Year, in some respects, an inappropriate comparison, remembering that one historian saw the things whereof he wrote, while the other did not. Mr. Forrest had access to the versions of John Cooke and Captain Mill as well as of Holwell, both of whom were also confined in the Black Hole that dreadful night. So that it is entirely from contemporary records that Mr. Forest re-tells the story. When Suraja Dowlah, whom Wheeler prefers to call Surajood-dowlah, entered Calcutta, he was both surprised and angry to find the garrison so small. Learning that Drake had fled, he entered the town, ordered Holwell, who had been bound, to be liberated, and assured him "upon the faith of a soldier" that not a hair of the heads of those who were now his prisoners should be touched. Cooke and Holwell agree as to this. But we find that almost immediately afterwards the Nawab held a kind of durbar, then departed, and the Musselmans gave thanksgivings to Allah for the success which had attended them. Evening drew on and the prisoners were gathered together near the main gateway. They soon saw that the factory was on fire, then the armoury and the carpenter's yard. The prisoners feared that as the fire advanced in their direction from both sides, they would soon be suffocated. They also suspected that the soldiers of the Nawab purposed burning the buildings under which they lay.

Here the mischief began. Panic seized them. "We presently came to a resolution of rushing the guard, seizing their scimitars and attacking the troops upon the parade rather than be thus tamely roasted to death." According to Holwell the soldiers were merely searching for some place wherein to house the prisoners. Holwell might have slipped off by the aid of the Company's smith, had he chosen to; but he elected to remain with them, when—to the number of 146, according to him—150, Cooke; 144, Mill; and about 200 according to Captain Grant—they were driven into the Black Hole, which was nothing more or less than the military prison-cell in the garrison guard-room. The place measured either 18 feet by 18, or 18 by 14. Two apertures in the wall, crossed by iron bars, let in light and air sufficient for the purpose to which the room was ordinarily devoted, but certainly not for the numbers who were driven in. Few, besides the soldiers, knew the limited dimensions of the place, or, says Cooke, "we should have rushed upon the guard, and been, as the lesser evil, by our own choice cut to pieces. As soon as they found themselves impounded, many attempts were made to burst open the door. This their combined strength, unaided by implements, failed to achieve. They began to rave and utter curses. Holwell restored silence for a while, begging them, as much as possible, to "curb every agitation of mind and body, as raving and giving a loose to their passions could answer no purpose, but that of hastening their own destruction." He believed they would be liberated on the following morning. Holwell, with two wounded officers, were nearest the window for sometime, and better off for air than any others. The heat become intense and the atmosphere fetid. The prisoners removed their clothes and used their hats as punkas. When they sat down, they were so closely wedged together that they were obliged to use many efforts before they could get up again and, as time went on, the weaker ones were unable to rise at all and were trampled to death by their nearest neighbours. Thirst became intolerable; respiration almost impossible. Cries were raised for water. An old native officer carried some to the outside of the window and it was handed in in hats. Then came a rush to get at it by those who were furthest from the window, with the result that many trampled to death. They heaped insults on the guard in the hope of provoking the soldiers to fire on them and end their misery. But in vain, and it is no exaggeration to say that their enemies watched their sufferings with manifestations of delight, though subsequently the Nawab disclaimed direct responsibility for the atrocity.

The descriptions of those sufferings, recounted by Mr. Forrest, are horrible in the extreme. It is almost a matter for regret that they should have been re-told, that both they and the horrors of the Mutiny should not have been forgotten; for there can be little doubt that the constant repetition serves to keep standing the obstacles which prevent the establishment of good-feeling between the European and the native, which our rulers express themselves so anxious to ensure. An old story tells how a sailor at Divine Service for the first time, after hearing of the crucifixion, rushed out of church and laid low the first Jew he met as being "one of those fellows who killed Christ" and marvelled to learn that it happened so long ago. It is pretty much the same with the private soldier, often absolutely ignorant, who out in this country comes to learn that the natives once did so and so to his countrymen. To him it was some of those around him who shut up his people in the Black Hole, a hole in the ground, he thinks, and in all probability the very man who sells him soda-water to-day was one of those who drove the prisoners into the room; the man who pulls his punka who was responsible for the massacre at Cawnpore. Why, therefore, should there be so much fuss when he hammers one of them, even if he pounds the life out of an odd "nigger" as he persists in calling them? Is he not merely helping to wipe out old scores? He believes he is assisting in wreaking vengeance upon them and possibly thinks, when he thinks at all, that he was sent out to this country for that identical purpose. The monthly reading of the warning against using violence towards natives is also of very questionable prudence. That too serves to keep the wounds open and the native loiterer near muster parade who overhears the caution is none the more conciliatory, but distinctly more provoking in his manner, for the very reason that he now knows he may not be subjected to personal violence with impunity. The re-telling of stories of the kind before us and the public references to the ill-feeling between the two races which unfortunately survives, can serve no good purpose. It is well, no doubt, to revise history, but surely there was no necessity for this rechauffé of horrors to furnish a half hour's reading for the subscribers to a popular magazine.

THE TRADE OF YUNNAN.

ALTHOUGH his Excellency the Viceroy has discouraged the hope that there will be any British railway extension from Burma to Yunnan in the near future, there is still much to be said in favour of the idea. Support for the scheme is to be found in the recently published report of MR. LITTON, the British Consul at Tengyueh, on the Burma-Tengyueh trade. From the Tongking side the French are pushing forward with their scheme of a railway to Yunnanfu, and it is to their energy in the past, says Mr. Litton, that we must attribute the fact that so considerable a quantity of British and Indian goods have been distributed over Yunnan. Directly after the conquest of Tongking the French secured the opening of Mengtze as a treaty port, and British and Indian goods entered Yunnan by that route. Tengyueh was declared an open port six years ago, but it was not till May of last year that the Chinese Imperial Customs began work there. In face of the tax barriers imposed between Tengyueh and Yunnanfu and the want of good and safe roads, it is not a matter of surprise that the trade between Burma and Yunnan is still in its infancy. The opening of the customs at Tengyueh has, however, already done a great deal to facilitate trade with Burma. Foreign goods are now admitted into the province at Tengyueh on payment of a single duty, and can be despatched to the interior under a transit pass on payment of half the treaty import duty. There are six main routes by which trade enters and leaves Yunnan, and the total value of the exports and imports of the province is estimated at two and three quarter millions sterling or 22 million taels. The French routes from Tongking carry the largest amount, eight million taels, while the Burma routes account for no more than two million taels. A railway from Bhamo to Tengyueh would not only increase the general trade of Burma with Yunnan, but it would enable a considerable interchange of natural products peculiar to each country. Yunnan, Mr. Litton tells us, is a high plateau in which European cattle, fruit, vegetables, and other products of a temperate climate would flourish, and while Burmah could supply tropical products, Mr. Litton believes that Tengyueh, aided by a railway to Bhamo, could supply all Burmah and, perhaps, part of India with potatoes, beef, and mutton of a quality little inferior to British. Yunnan produces all its own food stuffs and minerals, and its external trade consists mainly of an exchange of opium, tin, and copper against cotton and cotton manufactured goods which are almost the only wear of the nine or ten million inhabitants of the province. There is considerable room for the development of the Burmese trade with this Chinese province, and Mr. Litton makes a number of suggestions to that end. The import of Indian yarn, he says, is capable of much extension, and the through trade with Szuchuan could be greatly expanded. He suggests, moreover, that Yunnan opium should be allowed to be sent via Rangoon in bond, that due respect should be paid by native officials to the treaty laws regarding transit passes, and a share of the Tibetan trade from Chungtien and the regions north of Lichiang should be diverted to the Burma route. The reduction of taxation and drawbacks in Burma on goods for export to China would also help trade. Finally, he recommends the employment of trustworthy Indian agents and travellers, and more especially of Mahomedans, to develop a trade which has great possibilities.

"WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD."

MR. BIRDWOOD'S paper on the Province of Sind was plain enough and couched in simple language. But not plain or simple enough for Mr. Constable, whoever that gentleman may be. He finds reason for alarm and for indignation, though Mr. Birdwood found none. He contends that Sind has been neglected, and he asks any business man what England should have done with such a country and such a port—the empress of the world, as Napier wrote—when it has been in her possession for fifty years? Why, he asks, has so little been done? If Disraeli's scheme—when Lord Lytton was Governor-General—for a Trans-Indus province had been carried out, would Sind and its port have been as they now are? The business man referred to gives it up. Well, says Mr. Constable, the reason is this. "The neglect arises from the fact that the province of Sind is under the government of Bombay, and its interests have always been considered as subservient to those of Bombay. I make no accusations but I say that, by the eternal verities of human selfishness, if you put one port under the government of a second established port, only 500 miles distant, then the subject port can never have a fair chance of development." Remarkable in this connection is that Karachi is not under the government of a second established port but of a government which knows and sees less of Bombay and its port than of the Deccan. Then the gentleman has some more conundrums; these:—"Why are the law-courts of Sind adapted for the administration of justice in a fishing village rather than for the decision of cases arising where a port has a larger trade than Madras itself? Why is Karachi not used as a trooping station? Why was not the direct line of railway from Karachi to Delhi made? Why are not the mails for the North-West and part of Central India carried through Karachi, so that days in delivery may be saved?" Yet some more, for he says "the questions above put touch but the fringe of Sind's misfortunes," and that his questions really are:—"Would the misfortunes continue to exist if Sind were under a separate government? If Karachi were the capital of a separate presidency, or under a lieutenant-governor, what would result?" If the Mr. Johnson of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts as artful as others of his caste, he will say "Do you want to know, Brother Constable? Then you had better go out and see."

THE AMERICA CUP CONTEST.

THE result of the first two races between Shamrock III. and Reliance for the America Cup will fill home yacht-builders with something akin to despair, and will cause consternation in English yachting circles where the general feeling as regards the prospects of Sir Thomas Lipton's boat returning to England in triumph with the cup bordered on certainty. Never in the annals of this contest did the hopes of English partizans run higher than in the present contest believing as they did that the third attempt of Sir Thomas to restore the lost prestige of English yacht racing would be crowned with success. Shamrock III., however, like her predecessors, has proved unequal to the task of coping with American-built yachts, and in both light and strong winds has shown herself to be inferior to Reliance. Nothing can be hoped for from the three remaining races, and it seems as if Sir Thomas was destined to meet with no better success than his predecessors in the contest. The greatest sympathy will be felt for Sir Thomas Lipton in his disappointment, both in America and at home. He was enthusiastic about the qualities of his new craft, and is reported to have said to an American interviewer:—"I know that Shamrock III is the best boat ever brought over for the races, and I feel confident that I will lift the Cup this time. She ought to win and I believe she will. The trial races have demonstrated Reliance's superiority over Constitution and Columbia, but wait till Shamrock III meets her. My boat is keyed to a high notch, and is now in perfect trim, barring accidents between this date and the races, Shamrock III ought to give the American defender a battle royal in every foot of the contest. I am sanguine of success."

DISTURBANCES IN THE BALKANS.

KIRK-KILISSA is just the place where insurgents would find sympathisers. Its condition is a melancholy one, its agriculture is in a low state, and its trade as little and as dull as may be. Nothing occurs to improve the farmer, to raise him, to place him in a position to compete with the producers of other countries. Agriculture is the chief source of income, but high rates on the railways, added to bad roads, prevent development in any direction. There are no such things as machines to help the farmer, for there is no capital to meet the necessary outlay. The Turkish Government have established an agricultural bank, which lends money at six per cent., but few farmers take advantage of this facility, the conditions imposed seeming too hard to these depressed people. As for industrial undertakings, there are but few in the district, two flour mills in Kirk-Kilissa itself supply the needs of the place and the neighbourhood and only an unappreciable quantity of flour is exported. Building activity does not exist, and the hope of a railway connection between this town and Babaesky has not been realised. Nevertheless, the imports exceed the exports by over a million francs. Most of the trade is with Austria-Hungary; England and France stepping in with cotton fabrics. The fact, that the people cannot face any outlay in order to utilise their home products, prevents other countries finding much of a market here for their cotton and woollen goods. The place has evidently nothing to lose by joining in the insurrection, and if the harvest is gathered in, it probably is a more exciting occupation than waiting quietly for seed-time again.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 14th instant left Aden at 4 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Saturday next.

NIGHT trains on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway are again cancelled until further orders, owing to heavy rains.

THE Government of Ceylon have prohibited the importation of pepper plants into Ceylon from any part of India from and after 16th August, 1903. All pepper plants, imported from any part of India and landed in any part of Ceylon, will be destroyed by the Customs officials and the importers will not be compensated on account of the plants being so destroyed. The order, however, does not apply to the dried seed of the plant imported for commercial use.

THE following promotions have been madethe in Madras Revenue Survey Department with effect from the 6th July last:—Mr. E. H. L. Lushington, Assistant Superintendent, First Class, to act as Deputy Superintendent, Second Class, during the absence of Mr. J. C. C. McHutchin on privilege leave; meanwhile Mr. P. Ramaswami Narayana Aiyer, Assistant Superintendent, Second Class, acts in the First Class, and Mr. D. Sesha Charlu, Assistant Superintendent, sub, protem., acts in the Second Class.

## THE STRONG TALE.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

TONGKU, JUNE 30.

"Better a little whiskey than much vodki in Cat bay."—LAWN TENNIS-ON.

I do not know whether any peripatetic scribe has ever perpetrated an article upon Tongku. I must confess at three o'clock this afternoon I knew nothing at all about it except that it rhymed with Long-cue; its very existence was to me unknown.

"Humph!" sneered Smithson, "Did you never hear of the gay and festive Walton, Joseph of that ilk, who wrote a book of no pretence to literary eminence or scholarship divine, yet filled it full of common sense and mixed it up in mood and tense with trade in every line?"

"Hmyes, I seem to have an idea that I once heard something which I can't remember to have forgotten about Walton's book. In fact I believe I reviewed it, but then you know, like Sydney Smith, I never read a book before reviewing it, it prejudices a man so."

"Look here, old chap. You don't know a thing about it. Walton was looted here by some coolies and danced a hornpipe round a pile of hematite steel. I don't know what for, but he did."

"Hm!"

"The place is called Tongku because the staple industry of the place is Tong-kuring (Anglice: ox-tongue-curing), as you'll understand when you get some of their roast beef."

"Of course it's as well if you know something of the place or subject you write upon, but if you limited yourself in that way—well you'd write on very little. However, let us approach the subject properly:—

Helpless you gaze around the waste
Of yellow tossing waters,
And find yourselves approach a place
The teachers never taught us.

The anchor drops down with a splash
Into the turbid water,
The captain uses angry words
The which he didn't ought ter.

You're pointed out the Taku forts
And Taku'r observations,
You find there's lots of things to do
Besides consuming rations.

Afar you see a light red ship,
Despair of navigators,
It marks the celebrated bar
Whose drinks are all elators.

A small launch pitches o'er the waves,
The baggage-pitcher pitches
Your luggage (call it what you will),
To smite, your right hand hitches.

And then you take a flying leap
And land upon the cabin
While Taipan cuts himself a quid
And sings "What days were habin!"

* * *

The water is turbid and rough, the sky is forbidding and dull, if it's not the approach to the capital town, we're making a horrible mull. Drawing near to dismantled forts, you can see that great gaps are discernible, the chrysanthemum floats over one, while the dragon flaps down unconcernible. Launch turns between muddy confines, uninviting as nature can make of 'em, swirling tide, common river, waves burble and quiver, we'll never get out of the wake of 'em. We find the last train has just gone. We make Tongku with much trepidation, for we got there at night, in a horrible plight, yet, 'twas far from half bad accomodation.

* * *

"Hullo Taipan," called out someone from the quay. "You've been here before!"

"Who said I hadn't?" demanded Smithson.

"Don't you remember I got you out of an unmentionable mess at an unmentionable place two years ago?

"No, I don't; I never was there.

"Don't you remember little Mary?"

"No, hang it all, I'll prove an *alibi*."

* * *

Distinctly disagreable this! Everywhere we go someone turns up and claims acquaintance with Smithson and recalls some little adventure I can never get to the bottom of. He's a good natured chap enough, but deuced summary in his methods and when a barber came on board and said "Say Taipan, what about the price of that what'sname I sold you in '22—that barber swam ashore. It might have ended badly, and this sort of thing must cease.

* * *

In the evening we held a small review of the foreign troops in garrison and partook of vodki and caviare. It was a stupid thing to do; but if we had asked for whisky and soda and a ham-sandwich we should have looked so provincial and insularly prejudiced. Gastronomic reminiscenses were best left unrelated, but bad as they were, worse experiences had yet to come. The Taipan's pal, whom we have agreed to refer to as a friendly stranger, brought us a newspaper.

Smithson, with that self-abnegation which is so marked a trait in his character, undertook to read it first.

"Lor'!" he exclaimed suddenly. Here's a how-de-do!"

"What is it?"

"Listen":—

"Mr. Montague passed through Colombo in May on his way to the Far East and then across Siberia to Europe. The Russian authorities are according him special facilities, and he has valuable introductions. We arranged with him to publish descriptive letters of his experiences from the time that the most important part of his journey begins. We have not been using his communications regarding the voyage to Japan and his brief stay in that country; but from next week Mr. Montague's contributions will be published simultaneously in the "Leading Lozenger" and the "Spice Island Intelligencer," as well as the "Marsupial Messenger."

It hasn't used our Trotterese stuff. It awaits our High Politic.

"By Jingo, I had forgotten that"

"Of course you had. You forgot too that there was no need for letters, or for special facilities for mere Trotters."

"No." Seems to me we're in a mess.'

"You are in a mess, you mean. You made a mess of it talking about that railway line ten miles into the jungle and a few little details of that kind."

"My dear chap, you a really are the most awful simpleton, I ever struck."

"That may be, but you see Morrison has been writing to the 'Times' on the matter, and he gives the distance as three miles."

"Well, I'm—What do you suppose a few miles matters when we are travelling thousands? It's absolutely ridiculous. Do you for a moment imagine that I am going to be a slave to mere accuracy? No globe-trotter was since the world began. And remember this my very excellent friend, that I said all along that I only meant to write Trotterese and meant to eschew politics entirely."

(Concluded on page 6.)

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## FRANCE AND TURKEY.

### THE QUAYS QUESTION AGAIN.

### INDEMNITY NOT PAID.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The question of the Constantinople Quays threatens again to become acute and produce difficulties between France and Turkey.

The Porte has not paid the indemnity expiring in two years nor delivered to the Quays Company the deeds of the property.

## THE BALKAN OUTBREAK.

### INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

### VILLAGES BURNED.

### RUSSIA'S DEMANDS ON THE PORTE

The neighbourhood of Kirkkilisa has become a hot bed of insurrection. The insurgents have burned the villages whose inhabitants refused to join them

Troops have been despatched to Adrianople where a panic prevails

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Russian Squadron has sailed from Indiana Bay on its return to Sevastopol.

The Russian demands made on the Porte have all been already executed, and include the reprimanding of Hilmi Pacha, the Inspector-General of Macedonia.

The Turkish Grand Vizier is going to Macedonia on a tour of inspection.

## THE NEW ZION.

### PROPOSED JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.

### OFFER OF LAND BY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

It was announced at the Zionist Congress held at Basle that the Imperial Government had offered a portion of British East Africa for the purposes of Jewish colonisation.

## THE DEATH OF LORD SALISBURY.

### KING EDWARD'S REGRET.

### CONTINENTAL EULOGIES.

In the Court Circular his Majesty the King deeply deplores the loss of the great statesman, Lord Salisbury, whose invaluable services would ever dwell in the memory of his compatriots.

Messages of condolence are pouring in to Hatfield from all parts of the world.

The continental press are loud in their articles testifying to Lord Salisbury's work in the development of Imperialism.

The British papers mourn the passing away of the last of the great statesman of the Victorian era, the keynote of whose career was his profound conviction of the greatness of Great Britain's role in history.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

AUEN, AUGUST 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 a. m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. Rome left for Colombo and Australia at 4. a.m. to-day.

## THE INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY.

### COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

The Committee appointed to visit Sind, Bombay, Madras, and Bengal in connection with the salt industry starts from Simla next November. Its object is to investigate the details of the process of manufacture as carried on in different parts of India with a view of bringing them together. It has nothing to do with the question of the results of the recent reduction in the Salt Duty.

## THE BISHOP-DESIGNATE OF COLOMBO.

MADRAS, AUGUST 24.

The Rev. E. A. Copleston, Bishop-Elect of Colombo, with Mrs. Copleston and the venerable Archdeadon de Winton, arrived in Madras this morning en route to Calcutta whither the Rev. Mr. Copleston goes to be consecrated.

## POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament commenced this afternoon. The attendance was very large. The weather was cloudy. Sharp showers of rain fell during the day. Two games were played. The first was between the Veterinary Class and the Buffs' second team, and the other between the Oxfordshire and the Royal Field Artillery. The latter game was evenly contested. The Veterinary Class began well, but the better combination of the Buffs for a time told against them. Major Chesney's play helped in a great measure to turn the scale, and in the end the Veterinary Class were victorious.

The following were the teams :—

Veterinary Class.—Captain Grasson, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Chesney, and Mr. Kearsey.

The Buffs' "B" Team —Messrs, Patter, Harley, and Beevor, and Captain Knight.

Empires—Captains Hewlett and Lambert.

In the second match the Oxfordshire team was composed of Messrs. Weatherby and Keyworth, and Captains Carter and Frith. The Royal Field Artillery was composed of Messrs. Martelli and McDonough and Majors Strange and Geddes. The Umpires were Captains Harbord and Davie. After an exciting game the Royal Field Artillery won by 1 goal and 2 subsidiaries.

## THE TILAK CASE.

### EIGHTEEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT AND RS. 1,000 FINE.

### ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

Mr. Clements, the Special Judge, delivered a lengthy judgment in the Tilak case to-day. The Court was densely crowded. In delivering his judgment Mr. Clements said :—Accused Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a newspaper editor, was charged under Section 183, I. P. C., with intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Accused made the following statements while under examination as a witness during the hearing of an application in the District Court that the "boy was formally placed by his father on the lap of Tai Maharaj and she gave sweetmeats, and then the father of the boy said to Tai Maharaj, now you should protect the boy ; he has become your son. Whether fool or wise he is yours. We never kept Tai Maharaj under restraint and did not intend to do so." The Judge gave his opinion on these two points. The insinuations made in and out of the Court on behalf of the accused were that this prosecution was a vindictive one, simply because he took Tai Maharaj's word against that of the accused which is suggested to be false and of a most dishonest kind.

In his finding Mr. Clements said :—I consider it was proved beyond reasonable doubt that Tai Maharaj was kept closed practically for the whole period from 16th to 20th July, and she was not allowed to go out when desired, and her friends were, against her wishes, prevented to communicate with her. When the accused said we never kept her under restraint and did not intend to do so, he made a false statement, one that was false to his knowledge. The statement that Jaganath was placed on Tai Maharaj's lap as detailed in the charge was false, and false to accused's knowledge I have given reasons for finding that the meaning of the two phases is correctly set out in the charge. I, therefore, record the finding in the affirmative on all points for decisions. I find the accused guilty of the offence under the first part of Section 183, I. P. C. For the offence of which the accused was found guilty the punishment may extend to seven years' improvement as well a fine, but in estimating the punishment to be awarded the intention must be taken into account. Accused's intention was primarily as far as the first portion of the charge is concerned to secure continuance of the management of the estate by the trustees as guardian of Juganath. The management by the trustees meant for all practical proposes the management by the accused and Kharpade. Accused said there has been a loss to the estate. Rs. 14,000 were also missing out of the money borrowed by the trustees, and he said that he was not prepared to hold Nagpurkar responsible for that. He never ascertained how the amount had been missing. I have now to consider the accused's plea that all he did was for the good of the estate. This is an empty phrase. Men do not plot for the benefit of an abstract idea of this kind. The accused's conduct showed that it was not Tai Maharaj's welfare that he had in view. It could not have been also that of Jaganath. The result of the accused's conduct was simply to involve the estate in litigation. I think accused may be given the benefit of what doubt there may be regarding his intentions. The only alternative is to regard these acts as an act of perjury of which he has been found guilty. If it had been clear that accused's intentions were dishonest and that he desired to obtain profit for himself from the estate I could have given sufficient punishment. As it is, this offence is a serious one, and was committed in a most deliberate manner. These remarks apply more particularly to the first part of the charge. I sentence Bal Gangadhar Tilak to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months.

Tilak was then removed to prison. In the meantime his pleader appeared before Mr. Lucas, the District Judge, to release him on bail on the same bail bond. The Judge admitted the same bail and Tilak was released.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following drafts will be despatched for service in Somaliland :—2nd Sikh Infantry—1 officer, Major Davidson invalided, 5 native officers, 158 rank and file, and 16 native followers, and 2 jemadars. No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners—2 naick, 1 bugler, 20 Sappers. 7th Bombay Infantry—2 naicks and 13 privates.

Captain Gratton 1st Punjab Infantry is posted for employment with the corps of Chitral Scouts now being raised.

Captain Sterling Essex Regiment has been ordered to Berbera, Somaliland.

Lieutenant Rennie, 19th Hussars, has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ARRIVALS AUGUST 22.—Poole, Capt, Madras, R Warwick Regt, from leave from England.

Gillies, Lt, Bo 3rd Cavalry, off leave from England.

Lambert, Lieut. Bo. 2nd Connaught Rangers, on transfer from Ireland.

Bowes, Major. Bo. Staff, off leave from England.

Gunny, Col. Bo, I.M.S., on transfer from Aden.

Bird, 2nd-Lieut. Bo. Unattached List, on transfer from England.

Roe, 2nd Lieut Bo. Royal Scots, on duty, on transfer from England.

King Capt. Bo. I.M.S, from furlough, on transfer from England.

Wise, 2nd Lieut. Bo. R. W. Surrey, on transfer from England.

Holmes, Capt. Bombay Mewar Bhil Corps, from furlough from England.

Currie, Lt. Punj Som. L. I, from leave from England.

King, Lt. Punj, I.M.S. from leave from England

Makins, Lt, K R Rifles, from sick leave from England.

Blair, Lt, Punj, 42 Gurkha Rifles, on transfer from Aden.

Saunders, Capt, Beng, 5th D Guards, from leave from England.

Pattye, Capt. Beng K Shrop L I, on exchange from England.

Bin, Capt, Beng R S Fus, on duty from England.

Mathew-Sannowe, Capt, Beng 4th D Guards, on duty from England.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 22.—Hitchins, Lt, Bo S and T Corps, on leave to England.

Gillis, Lt Bo 3rd Cavalry, off leave to Poona.

Stanley, Capt, Bo 18th Hussars, on duty to England.

Hewat, Co', Beng R H H, on half pay to England.

Cook, Capt, Beng 1st Life Guards, on duty to England.

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions and Designs Act of 1883, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 15th August :—Hans Goldschmidt, doctor of chemistry, of Essen Germany, for improvements in moulds for joining rails or the like by the alumino-thermical process. Gustav Muller, baker, of No. 37, Waldemar-strasse, Berlin, for improvements in the treatment of coco-nut butter. K. S., Rengachari, merchant. No. 2, Mall street Madura for improvements in hand looms for weaving textile fabrics. Phillip Castle, of Fallowfield Cranes Park, Surbiton, Surrey, England, and Roger Dawson, of 8 Berners street, in London, assignees of Sigmund Adolf Rosenthal, for improvements in and relating to burners, William Oliphant, engineer of 115, Bothwell street, Glasgow, and Herbert Samuel Elworthy, chemical, engineer, 239, Dashwood House, New Broad street, London. A process and apparatus for the manufacture of white lead. Henry Batten Huddleston and Gerald Annesley Glascott, both in the employ of the Burma Railways Company, Limited, residing in Rangoon, for the interlocking of points and signals at stations on single-line railways, to be known as the H and G system.

## POONA SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

### ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The third annual celebration of the Poona Schools Athletic Association took place to-day in pleasant weather and under favourable auspices. The events were keenly contested and induced much applause and enthusiasm There was a large gathering of spectators, many ladies being among those present. The Volunteer band enlivened the sports which were held on the Volunteer Parade Ground. Lord Northcote, accompanied by Captain Bayford, Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. Hill, Private Secretary, arrived about 5-30. His Excellency evinced much interest in last events. After the distribution of prizes Mr Giles, on behalf of the Association, expressed thanks for the unfailing interest which had been exhibited by his Excellency in the work of the Association during the three years it had been in existence. Such work required much labour and some little expense, and he thanked all those gentlemen who had helped the sports in giving prizes. Thanks were also given to Mr. Dunn, the honorary secretary, for working untiringly in making the sports a success. His Excellency's keen interest and great support would be much missed, and he would long be remembered after he has left the country. His Excellency, in reply, expressed great pleasure it had given him of being present that evening and in witnessing a portion of the sports, in which both natives and Europeans had contested and had been successful. The eloquent words of Mr. Giles would not induce him to make anything of a farewell speech, though it was a farewell visit he was paying. The development of physical education had given him sincere pleasure. He wished the Association would flourish long after he had left the country.

## THE O. L. INFANTRY.

### BALL AT POONA.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, prior to their departure to England, gave in the Gymkhana Club, this evening, one of the grandest balls ever held in Poona for many years. The building and its compound was brilliantly illuminated. The decorations in the hall and in several other places were superb and floral designs and planting of foliage were numerous. The electric light enhanced the beauty of the attraction. The stage resembled a drawing room. A convenient bar was established in front of the verandah where most of the beautiful trophies were laid, representing the 52nd in various phases—1755, 1815, 1871, and 1881. The sitting out accommodation was ample. The supper room was beautifully arranged. Owing to slight indisposition their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote were unable to attend. About 400 ladies and gentlemen, including Sir Robert Low and all the principal military and civil folk, were present.

## THE BENGAL COMMAND.

### A CONTRADICTION.

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

Reuter is probably mistaken in stating that General Hunter has accepted the Bengal Command. The vacancy to which he succeeds is in Madras, but it does not necessarily follow that he will be posted to that Command since transfers are always possible. No information upon this subject, however, is yet available here.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

### THE HUMBERT TRIAL.

### MADAME AN ACCOMPLISHED ACTRESS.

London, August 8th.—The trial, for fraud, of the Humbert family, of Paris, who, it will be remembered, raised enormous sums on the faith of an imaginary bequest to Madame Humbert, will be commenced to day. Paris is greatly excited. Sensational revelations are expected. Ninety-eight witnesses have been summoned.

An important dossier in the Humbert case has disappeared.

London, August 9th.—The Humbert trials were commenced yesterday. Crowds waited all night outside the Palace of Justice in order to gain admission when the doors opened in the morning. The court was overflowing.

Maitre Labori defended the prisoners, the charges against whom include forgery and obtaining money by means of false pretences.

The existence or non-existence of the Crawford brothers is the crux of the case.

During the President's resume of the charges, Madame Humbert constantly protested her honesty, and that she was the victim of usurers. She promised to tell later the whereabouts of the Crawfords and of the hundred millions bequeathed to her. Throughout the proceedings Madame displayed the skill of an actress, being threatening, arrogant, pathetic, and sarcastic in turns.

The public were disappointed at Madame Humbert's evasion of the promised revelations.

Frederick Humbert pleaded that he was not a business man, and that he left all his affairs to his wife.

## THE NORTHCOTE SHIELD.

### INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET COMPETITION.

THE match between the Elphinstone and St Xavier Colleges was resumed on the Elphinstone College ground yesterday afternoon. As the result of the first innings the Elphinstone College led by 9 runs, while the St. Xavier's put in 66 in their second venture. With 58 to win the Elphinstonians, went in about five o'clock and made up the requisite number of runs in about forty minutes at the loss of six wickets, thus winning the match by four wickets. The following are the scores :—

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE.

2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vijayker, b Kasad | 5 |
| Pagdiwal, c Sheshan, b Kasad | 3 |
| Commissariat, c Pulyakhan, b Engineer | 12 |
| Guzder, b-w | 17 |
| Mehta, b Kasad | 0 |
| Doctor, c Phadre, b Vakil | 8 |
| Darabsett, run out | 6 |
| Pocha, not out | 2 |
| Pulyakher, b Vakil | 0 |
| Khane, c Cooper, b Vakil | 5 |
| Ayesha, b Kasad | 0 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 65 |

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shirke, c Vijayker, b Guzder | 25 |
| Engineer, b Guzder | 9 |
| Mulla, c and b Commissariat | 10 |
| Cooper, b Guzder | 2 |
| Nadkarni, b Commissariat | 5 |
| Mehta, run out | 1 |
| Khan Ali, not out | 0 |
| Pulyakhan, not out | 1 |
| Vakil, Kasad, Modi, did not bat, | |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 58 |

## GOLF AT PALI.

THE Bombay Gymkhana sent a team of six to play Pali Hill Gymkhana on Sunday, and proved too strong for the home team, beating them by 5 matches to 1 and 19 holes to 6, as under :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L Sassfield | 0 | W P Pochee | 0 |
| C M Gray | 1 | T D Moore | 0 |
| F G Geiz | 6 | S S Clarke | 0 |
| H G W Melkle | 8 | J Beath | 0 |
| A Carnegie | 2 | D Love | 0 |
| H Greaves | 2 | E Comber | 0 |
| Total | 19 | Total | 0 |

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### THE SILK INDUSTRY.

### MANCHESTER AND THE INDIAN TRADE.

### COTTON STOCKS AT HOME.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

IT is customary with Protectionists to quote the British silk industry as an example of the disastrous effects of free Trade. A correspondent of the "Times" whose letter appeared in Tuesday's issue says :—"before the introduction of Free Trade there were over a hundred thousand looms making silk goods in this country, which were practically wiped out in a very few years. That these, with all the attendant operators, dyers, finishers, &c., would again spring up and on a vastly greater scale, goes without saying if a Protectionist policy is introduced." Even Free traders do not, as a rule, deny that Free Trade killed the silk industry ; they content themselves with answering that if it did the resources formerly engaged in it soon found better employment, and point out that Coventry has found bicycles much more profitable than ever ribbons were. Now, of course, if Free Trade had killed the silk industry in England, it would not follow that Free Trade was not a boon to the nation as a whole. Nobody pretends that Free Trade enables every industry to be carried on profitably in any one country. The orange-growing industry, for instance, is of great value to Spain ; oranges can be grown in England (under glass), and, a sufficiently high tariff would bring an English orange-growing industry into existence. Free Trade makes it impossible, but it has given us a marmalade industry instead But is it true that Free Trade did kill the silk industry. A wise and indeed necessary preliminary to the coroner's inquest is the viewing of the body, and it would be well that we should see the corpse of the silk trade and make quite sure that life is extinct before we consider the causes of death. What if we go to Essex and find the body not only alive but kicking lustily ? Or to Norfolk and find that the deceased has taken up his residence there in the enjoyment of complete health and vigour ? What if we find that at Braintree and Great Yarmouth alone two firms of silk manufacturers employ between three thousand and four thousand hands ; that they spin, weave, and dye silk of the finest quality, turning out the most delicate and dainty fabrics, such as chiffon crepe de Chine, and mousseline de soie, which they sell not only in England but in Paris itself in competition with the the silk manufacturers of Lyons ? And what shall we say if we find that the "French" silks exported from Paris to South America—nay, even to London itself, to be sold in the West End shops as the latest and choicest Parisian novelties - are in not a few cases the product of English factories ? Shall we not say that the coroner's inquest is premature and that it will be better to wait until somebody has been killed before bringing in our verdict of manslaughter.

Now the picture we have drawn in these interrogatories is not a fancy picture of what might have been but for Free Trade ; it is a faithful representation of present-day facts. The two factories to which we have referred as examples and no doubt there are others have, we are assured, earned steady and satisfactory profits for many years, although the labour under the disadvantage of having to carry out themselves all the subsidiary processes incidental to the manufacture of scores of different kinds of fancy silk goods. They have to employ their own chemists and dyers, they have to do their own finishing, and for this purpose they have had to provide for themselves very costly and elaborate machines, which, of course, cannot always be fully employed Nevertheless they are able to compete successfully with the French manufacturers on their own ground as well as in neutral markets, and since they are not engaged in the manufacturers of specialities, but of fabrics such as may be and are made elsewhere, it is clear that what can be done at Braintree and at Yarmouth could with equal enterprise and technical knowledge be done successfully in other parts of England. In fact quite recently the successful Essex firm has established a branch factory at Ormskirk, an old silk-weaving district, whilst Bradford, first with its plush and later where plush went out of fashion with its spun-silk goods, has shown what an intelligent adaptability can do for the English silk trade. It is clear, therefore, that the silk industry can and does thrive in England under Free Trade. Why, then, did it decline so rapidly after the Protective duties were abolished ? The answer is, because Protection had sapped its vitality and undermined its constitution. Under Protection the British silk manufacturer was in an unassailable position, or though he was. Trade was easy for him ; he worked along comfortably in a smooth and well-worn rut, making money fast. There are those amongst us who still remember the spectacle of London buyers sitting on the doorsteps of a certain silk warehouse in Market-street awaiting the hour of opening and the privilege of the first selection from the stock. In such circumstances the manufacturer had no occasion to trouble himself about technical progress. Mechanical improvements in looms and other machinery, chemical discoveries in dyeing, the passing whims of taste and fashion, did not worry him They were like the stampings of the wild as over Bairam's head—they did not break the sleep into which Protection had lulled him.

Satisfied with his large and accumulating balance at his bank and the knowledge that he was making good honest silk and selling it at a good honest profit, he took no thought for the morrow. But his French rival, spurred to alertness and activity by the height of the British tariff wall and the rich market within it, left no stone unturned to redress the inequality. His wits were sharpened by the difficulties, he was keen to enlist chemical science and technical invention in his service ; he studied taste, and, finding that he could not beat the Englishman in quality, strove to excel him in design, in finish, in colouring, and in appearance generally And the inevitable result was that when the tariff barrier was removed technical efficiency and up-to date business methods won the day and swept the field. Many of the greatest English manufacturers were old and rich and did not care to begin, as it were, their business life over again in new conditions ; others were too dull and ignorant and lethargic to get out of the old grooves. Even to-day the baneful effects of Protection are traceable in what remains of the silk industry of Manchester and Macclesfield. There is a considerable demand for goods made with a silk warp and cotton weft. But most of the looms in Manchester can only weave with a cotton warp and a silk weft, and rather than spend money on changing those old looms the manufacturers allow the new business to pass them. Loom-makers complain bitterly of the stupid conservatism of many silk manufacturers, who refuse to buy modern silk looms, although it can be demonstrated that they would soon pay for themselves in the increased quantity and value of their output and by saving labour. Perhaps if rotection were restored, the old looms and the old methods might again be profitable. But Free Trade cannot be held responsible for technical inefficiency and antiquated methods. A naturally hardy plant grown in a hothouse may die on being removed to the open air. But if you find plants of the same kind which have never been in a hothouse growing strongly and vigorously in the open air, it is the hothouse (not the open air) which is to blame.

The half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal Company was distinguished by a complete absence of sensations. The report and accounts, upon which we have already commented, were adopted without discussion, and the chairman's explanation of the progress made during the past half year and the grounds for expecting further progress this half year was, as usual, lucid and reassuring. Amongst the most valuable of recent accessions to the trade of the port is the regular importation of wheat from India. Karachi is now sending to Manchester large and steady supplies of grain, and more recently a direct import trade from Bombay has sprung up, to accommodate which the owners of one of the well-known Bombay conference lines have instituted a direct service of steamers. This Indian import trade is the natural complement of the large Indian export trade for which, so far as textile shipments to Bombay are concerned the Canal has now for some years been the recognised channel. If ship-owners could be induced to provide equal facilities for direct trade between Manchester and Colombo, Madras and Calcutta—for which as yet there is no provision at all—the port would speedily take that position in the Indian trade to which the magnitude of Manchester's dealings with India the entitle it. The slowness with which the old-established shipping trade of the city is diverted to the Canal seems, however, to indicate that it is actually easier to create entirely new trades than to move old trades out of their accustomed grooves. A pleasing contrast to the almost complete absence of progress in diverting manufactured cotton exports to the Canal is afforded by the steady and substantial increase in the direct imports of the raw material. Here, although the initial difficulties were probably greater, the spinners of Lancashire made up their minds not to be denied the economy of direct shipment. They combined to overcome the obstacles, and although they have not yet succeeded in establishing a "spot" cotton market in Manchester, they have this season imported by the Ship Canal 625,000 bales of American, Egyptain, and East Indian cotton as compared with 543,000 in the preceding season and 547,000 in the best season previously recorded. This is an eloquent object-lesson in the efficacy of combination.

The question of the financial relations of the Ship Canal Company and the Manchester Corporation (now under the consideration of the City Council) was but lightly touched upon. The Chairman reaffirmed his belief that the traffic forecast put forward by him in connection with Sir Alexander Henderson's scheme would be justified and that after five years the Canal would be able to pay £210,000 a year to the Corporation. We shall all rejoice to see the prediction fulfilled. But with regard to Mr Bythell's plea that the great ports of Northern Europe have been mainly constructed with public money, that the Bristol Corporation is sending large sums on a dock at Avonmouth, that under the Port of London Bill the rates of city and county are to be spent in deepening the Thames, and that therefore shareholders in Ship Canal Company have some sort of claim upon the Manchester Corporation, a word or two may be said. Public money is spent on Continental harbours or on docks and waterways in England only when they are public property, administered exclusively for the public good and without present or prospective profit to private owners. That is not the position of the Manchester Ship Canal. If the Corporation were compulsorily to expropriate the shareholders, taking-over their shares at the current market price, with say, 10 per cent. added, then the undertaking would become a purely public concern, and the responsibilities of the Corporation in regard to it would be unquestionable. In the existing circumstances the Corporation's responsibility is first and last, to the citizens of Manchester. This must be clearly recognised, but its recognition does not preclude the Corporation from asking Parliament to allow it to deal leniently with the city's debtors or even to invest more capital in the Canal on terms not burdensome to the ratepayers if it is clear that such an investment would secure a corresponding benefit to the city. That such principles have governed the framing of the scheme to be considered by the Ship Canal Special Sub-committee of the Council may, we hope, be taken for granted.

Any inquiry into the character of the stock now remaining in Liverpool is usually difficult this season, for two reasons. First, because quite a large part of the stock of American is sold on call to the spinners, and has been so sold in some cases for months past. One consequence of this circumstances is that many merchants have but little cotton left of what may be called useful spinners qualities which they can offer, although they may have plenty waiting for calls. Another reason is that most merchants can say but little about the stock except from the character of their own stocks, and their own stocks are small Buying brokers hunt all over the market and visit twenty offices to find what they want, instead of finding it at the first or second place they go into. Such men say the scarcity of useful cotton is greater than it was in the Overton corner, but such opinions are doubtless somewhat influenced by the trouble of finding what is required. The fact appears to be that a number of merchants have more or less useful cotton left, instead of nearly the whole being held, as in 1900, by one ring. It is generally agreed that there is a larger proportion of the lower grades of cotton in the market this season than in any season since 1900. That might have been expected from the general character of this year's crop of cotton. There would have been a much larger proportion than there is had not merchants looked rather shyly at low cotton during the season. Nobody has been desirous of importing it, and few merchants have bought more than moderate quantities of these grades. The importers even now find them very difficult to sell, and very few spinners will seriously look at them. In 1900, when short time was much less important feature of the market than it is to-day, the spinners came in during August and early September and scrambled for all the low qualities in the market. But their experience of those adventures seems to have taught them rather to avoid low cotton than to repeat the experiment.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

### INDIAN RAILWAY CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

THE conditions for the 1904 competition for the Challenge Shield and prizes presented by the St. John Ambulance Association for Indian railway employes, state that any Railway Company or State Railway in India may send in one, but not more than one, team to the Final competition, which will be held at Jabalpur on the 15th and 16th of March 1904. Each Railway Company or State Railway will select its own team. Each competing team must consist of five men, all being bona fide servants of the Railway Company or State Railway in whose name they compete, and holders of the first aid certificate of the Association. In the event of a tie, the judges will submit the tying teams to a further and uniform test. Each Railway Company or State Railway wishing to enter a team must notify the same to the Honorary Organising Commissioner (Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Yate) at Karachi, or to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Centre (Mr. George Lund), not later than the 1st of February 1904. Each competing team in the competition shall be distinguished by a number known only to the Secretary of the Competition viz., Mr George Lund. No uniform or distinguishing badge is to be worn by any member of the team. The teams will be judged throughout on the basis of the second or later edition of the official hand book of the Association, "First Aid to the Injured," by James Cantlie, M.B., F.R.C.S. All appliances and material for the Final competition will be provided by the Association. Every team is entitled to the use of thirty new triangular bandages The Challenge Shield will be held for one year by the Railway Company or State Railway winning it Prizes will be given to the members of the team selected for the Final competition and badges of merit will be awarded to the members of any other competing teams specially commended by the judges. Each Railway Company or State Railway entering a team for the competition of 1904 is requested to send a representative to Jabalpur to serve on the Committee for arranging the conditions of the Competition of 1905. This Committee will meet immediately after the conclusion of the Competition for 1904.

IN Korea a Russian Company for exploiting the forests has been established with a capital of over three million roubles. The Company has just obtained a concession for the exploitation of the forest at the mouth of the Yalu river. The personnel of the Company will be chiefly officials of the Eastern Chinese railway, who are workmen, others Russians, and the rest will be brought from Manchuria.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

### MR. MEHTA'S ATTACK ON MR. LELY.

THE following is the concluding portion of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Mehta at the Legislative Council meeting on Friday, in which he criticised the speech on Agricultural Banks made by the Hon. Mr. Lely at the previous Poona Session of the Council :—

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

A REPLY TO MR. LELY.

And now my Lord I will ask your Excellency's permission to speak on the subject of agricultural banks. I trust your Lordship will give me the same latitude as your Excellency gave to the Hon. Mr. Lely last year, to use this speech as a pigeon which to dilate on all manner of subjects except agricultural banks. (Laughter.) I have some reason to complain of the absence of Mr. Lely. I don't grudge him his holiday, I know he is very hard worked. But I confess I find it somewhat difficult to speak as freely and fully as I should have liked to do if he had been present. Members of the Council will remember that I gave him a full year's notice of my intention to speak on his observations on that occasion. But my Lord in the public interest—if I may use so high sounding a term—I now after a few observations on my honourable friend's speech in the last Budget debate—a speech which if I may judge from the press was received with very great pleasure by those people who delight in anything which combines a defence of government with an attack upon the educated natives. Now my Lord I venture to say that my honourable friend's attack was as illogical, was as strained and if I may use the word, as unjust as the apology which he made for Government was, if I again may use such language, halting and lame. Not only so, my Lord, but the apology omits the most essential feature of the charge or indictment to which it was supposed to be a reply. Your Lordship will remember that in the debate on the Land Revenue Bill my honourable friend, Mr. Lely, in the course of the able speech which he made, attacked the educated classes in so many words as being only destructive critics and not having constructive capacity. I then ventured in the course of the debate to point to the action of the educated classes with regard to agricultural banks. My honourable friend took these remarks about agricultural banks somewhat to heart, and seems to have gone straight away and proceeded to study all the available literature on the subject. I find it very unpleasant to speak on this subject in his absence but I am obliged to make some observations but I am afraid his busy official life left him little time to get a perfect grasp of an important and difficult subject. I confess I was astonished when he declared to council that he had discovered a panacea for one of the most difficult problems that exist in the country, the problem of agrarian indebtedness. He said, my Lord I think I had better give his words, it will be only fair to him and this is what astonished me, he said ; "Your Excellency. I take it that this co-operation," meaning thereby popular banks—"is the one hopeful and radical means of combating in this country the demon of agricultural indebtedness. Then my Lord, for the purpose of establishing his discovery my honourable friend proceeded to pour on the heads of the members of this Council, the names of Schulze, Delitsch, Raffeisen, Luzzati and many other jaw-breaking names.

MR. NICHOLSON'S REPORT.

Now, my Lord, it happens that my honourable friend Mr. Lely was not the only member of Council and not the only individual who had read the report published by the Government of India, which had been prepared by an officer specially appointed for the purpose—Mr. Nicholson—who had been asked to report on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks in the Madras Presidency. His report, as your Lordship will remember, came out in 1895, and as was gathered from the criticism which appeared in the Native Press at the time, the report was freely criticised all over the country. And we were not quite ignorant of what had been done by people in European countries. Mr. Nicholson gave a full account of the institution about which he was speaking. But able as that report is, I have always considered it biased by official prejudice, as Mr. Nicholson had taken up a preconceived them which he was bound to support. But Mr. Nicholson had studied the subject too thoroughly to fall into the blunder into which Mr. Lely fell. Not only does he not think agricultural banks would be the only means of combating the demon of agricultural indebtedness, but, on the contrary, he warns his readers about coming to any such conclusion and in the valuable preface which he attaches to his report he tells us this. He says on page 8, "The chapter on the indebtedness of the European peasant is introduced to show not merely that indebtedness is the common lot of agriculturists, especially on the smaller folk but to prove that such indebtedness is not in itself the work of the usurer, though its mass may be increased, its miseries may be exuberated, and its evil effect upon independence developed by his action, but of social conditions and characteristics and even of the actual benefits and modes of progress which during the century have gradually developed in or been introduced into Europe; indebtedness cannot be got rid of—it may be increased—by substituting banks for money lenders : no more change in the machinery of credit can eliminate the difficulty." And on page 14, my Lord, he says :—

"Hence

THE RADICAL REMEDY

for indebtedness is not in the organization of credit, but in the removal from the farmer of all unnecessary disabilities, and in the promotion of all possible improvements whether in customs, in social characteristics, in executive demands and systems."—I ask the attention of the members of the Council to those words—"in the opening of markets, in the spread of sound education, in the development of agricultural and industrial methods, and so forth." So that Mr. Nicholson, who has thoroughly studied the subject, so far from regarding the establishment of popular banks as a panacea for agrarian indebtedness told us clearly that it would do nothing of the sort. But, my Lord, the fallacy of my hon. friend Mr. Lely went very much further. Mr. Nicholson had studied the popular banks from a certain point of view. Mr. Lely did not tell us what were the popular banks to which he was referring. The banks of Schulze-Delitsch, Raiffeisen, and the building societies of England and the United States were not agricultural banks.

BANKS IN EUROPE.

He forgot to mention to us that so far as Schulze-Delitzsch and the others were concerned the institutions which they started were not for the agriculturalists, but for the artizan and the small trading classes. Mr. Nicholson points that out, my Lord, in his report, on page 15 and says in the seventh inference which he draws, "agricultural banks in the sense of banks expressly for agricultural credit, do not in general exist anywhere in the world, and most attempts to found such banks have failed; the Raffeisen societies alone may be called agricultural banks. The only banks that have reached the small folk of Europe, whether agricultural, industrial trading or professional, are the popular banks, including in these the Schulze-Delitzsch, Raffeisen, Luzzatti, and Woellemberg societies, the small joint stock banks of Switzerland, the building societies of England and the United States, and some others, including certain classes of saving-banks." Schulze-Delitzsch himself never contemplated when he started these societies that they were to be banks for peasants. As Mr. Nicholson in his note, particularly of Schulze-Delitzsch, says :—"His first association in 1849 was a friendly society for relief in sickness ; his second in the same year was an association of shoemakers for buying raw material ; in 1853 the first loan society was formed with ten members, all artizans." He gives the figures of those composing these societies, and says that these banks have been very largely urban institutions, and it has been calculated that not more than 10 per cent of the loans reach agriculture proper and then only in an indirect way because these people don't go in for agriculture to a great extent but derive their main maintenance from some other industry. Then your Lordship will find, as I think the Raiffeisen banks and the Luzzatti banks are to a very large extent agricultural banks but the others are founded on the Schulze-Delitzsch model for artizans and small traders. Then I need hardly say my Lord that all who know anything about the building societies and banks of England and America know perfectly well that their are industrial concerns and the industrial conditions of India are very different from the industrial conditions of the problem in Europe and America—so different that it would not be worth while to draw any analogy between them. The most instructive part of it is in reference to France, and the account which Mr. Nicholson gives of it on page 179 is this :—"In the matter of popular banks or loan societies, France is singularly behind hand ; a people of pre-eminent organizing capacity, with a complete perception of the need for guarded agricultural credit—a subject studied and discussed among them for fifty years—with the example of other nations, whether of the Teutonic or Latin race before them, with a soil subdivided amongst millions of small proprietors wholly unaided by systematized credit, and with a land mortgage debt, amounting, in registered mortgages alone, to about £600,000,000 sterling. France has yet failed to establish any system of agricultural or even land credit which should reach the masses of the people ; popular banks and loan

societies except in towns, hardly exist; apparently not more than a dozen at most can be counted up, and these are urban rather than rural."

THE CASE OF FRANCE.

Now, my Lord, I have referred to the case of France for this reason. Because these banks have not flourished in France are we to say of the French people the French educated classes, that the reason why these banks have not flourished is that there has been no spirit of independence, no spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to public interest? I think, my Lord, it does not require to be said that there is as much of that spirit in France as in any other part of the world. They are capable of making as much sacrifice and working as hard as people in any other part of the Continent. How absurd it would be to charge the people of France, particularly the educated classes, with having failed in their duty because, for various reasons, they have failed to start popular banks in the country! But that is exactly what my honorable friend, Mr. Lely, did. He said: "You, the educated natives of India, have been wanting in your duty"—these are his exact words. He said it very gravely to us in a way to make us feel that it was true. He said: "But none the less, is it laid upon one to say again that they have failed in their duty to their country in this its particular need," namely, that the educated classes have failed in their duty to their country, because they have failed in trying to establish popular banks for the agricultural peasants.

WHO DID THE WORK?

It is a very amusing thing that when you are making an attack of this character, you are apt to be illogical, and it is most extraordinary that, as we know Mr. Lely is a gentleman of very great capacity and ability, to see how very illogical his attack was. What did he tell us? In a remarkable passage in his speech he asked me to review what I said on a previous occasion, and said: "Well I will ask the Council just to look for a few minutes away from India to other countries where these banks have prospered and to ask who did the work there. Look at Germany. Who was Schulze-Delitzsch? He was a man of small means and resigned a subordinate judicial post in order to give himself to the work of encouraging the masses to self-help. Who was Raiffeisen? He was a rural burgomaster, a man no more connected with Government than the village patel in this country. He, too, was a man of small means, of indifferent health, but of unbounded devotion to his fellow-countrymen. Look at Russia. Who was Longuinine? He was a landed proprietor. In Italy Luzzatti was a professor of political economy; Wollemberg was a landed proprietor; and Don Ghutti a priest of the popular religion. In France, Durand was a lawyer of Lyons; Bouvis was a landed proprietor; Rayneri, a banker of Mentone. Coming to England, the co-operative principle is chiefly embodied in building societies which, at this moment, comprise more than 000,000 members. Everyone of these societies is the handiwork of private persons. The "28 Rochdale Pioneers" who met together and put down £1 a piece, and with the £28 so obtained founded the famous stores which have since turned over millions of money—who were they? They were not officials, they were not public servants of any kind, they were not men of wealth or social influence, they were not even B. A's or LL. B's—they were simple ordinary workingmen."

All this, as he says, was not the work of B.A's and LL.B's, but it was the work of simple, ordinary working men. Then why attack the educated classes of this country for not doing what he himself told us the educated classes did not do in Europe and America? I submit it was rather a cheap sneer at the B.A's and LL.B's which carried away my hon. friend. I can only understand it by a saying which you have in the English language, "That any stick is good enough to beat a dog with." Any stick was good enough for an attack of that sort upon the educated classes of this country. But my Lord, what is the defence which my honourable friend in his speech offered for Government? He said all these things were done in other places, not by Government, in some cases in spite of Government. But surely if you compare other countries you have to confine yourself to conditions that are the same. You will remember, my Lord, that last year he offered us the very cold dish of official good-will. He said you are entitled to nothing more but the exceedingly cold fare—official good will. But I ask it my honourable friend in making that declaration did not forget the position of Government in respect to the agricultural classes in India? Of course we have private landowners, but in India, as your Lordship knows full well from the debates on the subject of land revenue, Government have assumed the position of State landlords. My honourable friend Mr. Lely entirely forgot, when he was talking of giving to the agricultural classes official good-will, that he was not talking as a representative of Government, or a member of the ruling classes, but as an owner of the soil in this country. And are there no liabilities or duties upon Government as landlords than that of simply offering this official good will? I submit that if that factor is taken into account it is the duty of Government to do everything in its power to extend to the agricultural labouring classes every possible measure which can affect their welfare.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THRIFT.

It has been said, and I only make one observation upon it, and Mr. Nicholson has pointed out that these banks are useful, not for the purpose of combating the demon of agricultural indebtedness, but for the purpose of encouraging among the people the spirit of thrift. If that observation is maintained, I submit that the Indian peasant is one of the thriftiest living on the surface of the earth. I was a servant last year in your Excellency's Council that he was not thrifty, but I would remind your Lordship that one of your own judicial officers, Mr. Aston, got up and stated emphatically that in the course of his judicial experience he had come to the conclusion that the small agricultural proprietor of this country was one of the thriftiest beings on the face of the earth. It is no use deluding yourself by saying you can remove agricultural indebtedness by encouraging habits of thrift, even through the establishment of agricultural banks. The evil lies deeper, and unless you can put people in a position in which he can exercise thrift, the problem of agricultural indebtedness will remain as unsolved as it has remained up to the present day. Well, my Lord, I will make one more observation on that subject. When Mr. Lely began the attack on the educated classes he said: "And here I feel, Sir, I am treading on rather perilous ground, for the experience of others shows that anyone, especially if he is a Government servant, who criticises the action of landed educated classes, must expect to be put down as hostile to them; if he ventures to disagree with them on any question of general policy, he is narrow-minded; if he ventures to hint that on certain points they are going wrong, he is a calumniator. Well, Sir, fortunately hard words break no bones. But even if they did I must take the risk of saying, with all courtesy, that the private citizens of this country, and more especially the educated and intelligent ones among them, have not done all that they might in this matter."

MR. LELY AND THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

Now, my Lord, the courage my honourable friend displayed was of a very superficial character. What could we do but use hard words? My Lord, one is tempted to say that when an appeal of that character was made to the Council and the public my honourable friend forgot that though he might get hard words from certain classes of the public he would get superabundant praise from other quarters; and he need not have been afraid of using the language which he did. But, my Lord, what my honourable friend Mr. Lely makes such a grievance is far more applicable to us the educated classes than to him and I will show you why. My Lord if every enducated native of this country does not except in its entirety everything that is done or pronounced by officials they at once begin to look askance at him. If he criticises them—and we have had experience of that in this very Council—he has no thinking powers at all. I am referring to what took place on the debates on the Land Revenue Bill. Why my Lord he may be deprived of his honesty. But if he criticises them to any extent—I speak seriously on this matter—he is told that he is either seditious or disloyal. These are the dangers to which the educated classes are exposed if they, however, honestly they may do so, venture to differ from and criticise the action of Government and of Government officials. My Lord, I should like to make one observation, the speech of my honourable friend on that occasion fills me with despair. My Lord, however ignorant, however incapable of larger views we may be, I claim one thing—that what I say and do I say and do in the honest discharge of the loyal duty which I consider lies upon me, but it is most discouraging to find that there is no return so far as the officials are concerned. Take a man of the stamp of Mr. Lely. I know he is a hardworking self-sacrificing official and no people were more loyal and more active in his praise when he did such noble work as he did in famine time in Gujarat than we were. We were the first to praise him and to appreciate him to tell him that he was doing a great and noble work. He is I know very sympathetic towards the people, towards the peasant, towards the agricultural classes. His heart goes out to them, therefore he must be a man of sensitive feelings and strong sympathy. He is a man we know of high culture and education and still, my Lord I deplore the fact that a gentlemen of that character has no sympathy with, I was almost going to say, is in antipathy to the educated classes. He said in his own speech that perhaps he would be charged with having no sympathy with the educated classes and I interrupted him, but my full remark was not taken. The report states that I said "No, No" that is not so. What I said further was you don't understand them. My Lord I hope that gentlemen like Mr. Lely will try and take the trouble to understand us, will try to realise that perhaps we are working to the best of our honest convictions for the welfare and progress of the country whose good we know they also have at heart.

THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

The Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji said he understood that an attempt was being made by some gentlemen interested in the future of Indian agriculture to induce Government to provide better facilities than were available at present for scientific experiments in regard to the improvement of existing varieties of Indian products and the introduction of new ones, so that the State in India might recognise its duties towards agriculture in the same manner as in western countries though for the present on a much smaller scale. He felt that any outlay that Government might incur in that respect would return tenfold to the State and the people in the increased wealth of the community and among others the landed aristocracy of the Deccan would not fail to be benefited by such expenditure. He earnestly hoped therefore, that Government would kindly give the scheme when it was submitted to them their most sympathetic consideration. The hon. member next referred to the grievances of the Inamdars in the matter of their revenue collection and said those grievances had only been partially redressed. They arose from certain sections of the Land Revenue Code and until they were amended the grievances would not be removed. The speaker then pointed out the directions in which those grievances could be redressed. He next dwelt upon the desirability of opening a high class institution for the education of the sons of the aristocracy in the Deccan. He said he had raised the question in 1898. The Government had made some inquiries on the subject but on account of want of funds and probably because a sufficient number of pupils were not forthcoming, they appeared to have given up for the present the idea of establishing such an institution. Hence some of the young chiefs from the Southern Maratha country had been sent to the Rajkumar College at Rajkote. He had nothing to say against that place but he thought it was not quite suited to boys from the Deccan. The climate and language were so different from that to which they were accustomed that they must be looking upon Rajkote as a place of exile. Again the general education given there though good as far as it went, was not all that was required. Considering the class from which boys were recruited there, no very great improvement could be expected in the near future; but he submitted that in point of education the Deccan was in advance of the province of Kathiawar, and one would, therefore, expect a higher and more liberal standard of education for boys from the Deccan. He thought when a better opportunity offered itself the Government would consider the desirability of establishing such an institution as he suggested. He then proceeded to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that under existing restrictions the boys from the Deccan were not provided with a

## CLAIM AGAINST A COMMISSION AGENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit in which Hormusjee Jeevanjee Patel, of H. Patel and Co., sought to recover from Vithaldas Mozhjee and Jivandas Haridas, the sum of Rs. 7,000, or such other sum as might be found due on taking an account. Mr. Donald and Mr. Bhandarkar instructed by Messrs. M. Ha and Mu'la appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Davur, Mr. Balkes, and Mr. Lewnies instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the second defendant. The name of the first defendant was struck off.

The plaintiff stated that he carried on business in Bombay in piecegoods and also as commission agent in the name of H. Patel and Co. The two defendants carried on business in Bombay in the name and style of Chaturbhuj Govindandas. In the beginning of November, 1901, it was arranged between the plaintiff and the defendants that the latter should sell such goods as might be sent by the plaintiff to them from time to time and that the plaintiff should pay to the defendants a commission at the rate of 1-2 per cent on the sale proceeds. In pursuance of that arrangement, the plaintiff sent goods to the defendants for sale from time to time, and also handed delivery orders to the defendants in respect of goods belonging to him and lying in warehouse in Bombay, and the same were taken delivery of by the defendants for sale on behalf of the plaintiff. The goods were sold by the defendants and payments were made to the plaintiff by them on account of the sale proceeds from time to time. The first defendant, in his own name, entered in the plaintiff's books against the goods as were sold by the defendants as well as payments made by them to the plaintiff in respect of the sale proceeds during the months of November and December 1901. The plaintiff frequently requested the defendants to make the necessary entries in respect of the other goods sold by them, and on the 27th March, 190', wrote to them calling upon them to render an account either of the goods received for sale or of the goods sold or of the sale proceeds, and to pay the balance due to him, but the defendants had failed to do so. Another letter was written by the plaintiff's attorney, but no reply was made. On the 23rd March, 1902, all the goods in the defendants shop were attached in execution of two decrees against them in certain suits. Amongst the goods so attached there were some goods belonging to the plaintiff and bearing the plaintiff's name, and also the name of his firm, both in English and Gujarati characters. When the plaintiff came to learn of the attachment, he pressed the defendants for the return of the unsold goods to him or to pay the value thereof. On the 31st of March, 1902, the plaintiff was given to understand by a servant in the employ of the defendants that the attachment was about to be raised, and that the goods belonging to the plaintiff and lying in the shop would be handed over to the plaintiff immediately after the attachment was raised. At the same time it was arranged between the plaintiff and the first defendant that the defendants should hand over to the plaintiff some of the goods belonging to the plaintiff and lying in another shop belonging to the defendants, situate in Champa street, and that the defendants should further deliver to the plaintiff some of their own goods in the shop at Champa street, on account of the sale proceeds of some of the goods belonging to the plaintiff and sold by the defendants, which sale proceeds the defendants had failed to pay to the plaintiff. In pursuance of that arrangement, the plaintiff received delivery of some of his own goods of the value of about Rs. 350 and of the defendants' goods of the value of about Rs. 350 in the shop at Champa street. On taking account, the defendants would be found indebted to the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 7,000, which sum was now payable by the defendants to the plaintiff. The plaintiff accordingly prayed that the defendants might be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 7,000, or such other sum as might be found due on taking an account; that they might be ordered to render full account of all the goods received or sold and the moneys realised by the sale of such goods.

The second defendant denied that he ever was a partner in the firm of Chaturbhuj Govindandas, or that he ever did business with the first defendant in the name of that firm or any other name. He had no knowledge of the allegations made by the plaintiff, and denied his liability for the sum claimed or any part thereof. He submitted that the suit be dismissed as against him with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

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A BURMA paper reports that an Acting Commissioner recently sternly ordered a Barrister, when conducting a case before him, to leave the Court for coughing. This matter was reported to the Chief Court; and the Chief Court is believed to have passed orders to the effect that 'Barristers are permitted to decline to practice before choleric Magistrates', or an order to similar effect. They say that this same Commissioner, when on tour openly and publicly licked an elderly Burman for entering the compound of the Court House (in the blazing sun at 10 30 a.m.) without closing his umbrella and without removing his shoes. Our contemporary indicates clearly enough who this Commissioner is, but omits to say what he thought the Burman tasted like! "They say" all sorts of things, it seems, in Burma; but allegations such as the above ought not to be allowed to be made with impunity.

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WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as calthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. James McDonald was voted to the chair.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FORT WARD.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the report of their Committee on the representation to be made to the Bombay Improvement Trust regarding the improvement of insanitary areas in the Fort Ward.

At the previous meeting Dr N. N. Katrak had moved that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted and that copy of the same, together with the plan accompanying it, be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request to make to the City Improvement Trust, an official representation in respect of the areas shown by red lines and red scoring on the plan.

Against this proposition Dr. Viegas had moved an amendment that the report be referred to the committee appointed by Corporation resolution, dated the 23rd July last, to prepare a representation under section 23 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, suggesting a scheme or schemes for the improvement of congested insanitary areas in the city.

Mr. S. D. Khote had moved another amendment to the effect that the report be considered along with the report when received of the committee appointed by the Corporation on the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin to prepare a representation suggesting a scheme or schemes for the congested and insanitary areas in the City.

Mr. Wacha had moved a third amendment to the effect that the report be recorded,

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in continuing the debate tried to show by quoting figures, that the mortality of the North Fort had during the last decade increased four fold, which was a sufficient reason for its immediate improvement. He said the Fort being a centre of commercial activity it was directly connected with the other parts of the city and its improvement, if carried out, would affect the city as a whole.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he gathered from the views expressed by different members that there was some misconception of improvement schemes of the Trust. It was not for the Corporation to decide in what order improvements of different localities should be taken up. What they had to do was to send up representations to the Improvement Trust, who would then determine the comparative value of such improvements, whether they were worth taking up and whether their financial condition admitted of their being taken up. This was their legal position, and bearing that in mind he (the speaker) could not conceive how the Corporation could show any kind of favouritism. He repudiated the idea that by taking up the improvement of the northern portion of the Fort Ward any act of favouritism would be done. The improvement schemes which had already been undertaken by the Board were for the improvement of districts to the north of Crawford Markets. Those schemes which were in the words of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, most ambitious schemes, went through the very heart of the city. They involved enormous expenditure, while the improvement suggested by their committee for North Fort would comparatively cost little, as the locality to be improved formed a very compact area. In the nature of things if their representation were accepted by the trust the improvement suggested would be taken up after the other improvement schemes in hand had been completed. As regarded the committee appointed at the instance of Mr Kazi Kabiruddin to prepare a list of most insanitary areas in the city and the orders in which they should be taken up. He (the speaker) said he was no present when the committee was appointed. He considered it was not advisable for the Corporation to appoint that committee, for to perform the work entrusted to that committee a sanitary survey of the city was necessary. Such a survey could only be made by experts and the law had laid the duty of making such a survey and skeleton maps showing insanitary areas upon the shoulders of the Improvement Trust. In view of that fact he could not see why they should undertake a work which the Trust was bound to do. Again such a survey would necessarily be a costly affair and he did not think the Corporation would be justified in increasing any expenditure for that purpose. The Corporation had from time to time urged the Government and the Improvement Trust to make such a sanitary survey and prepare skeleton plans which had not been done. He submitted no favouritism would be shown by them if they sent the representation as suggested in Dr. Katrak's proposition.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna opposed the original proposition. He characterised the debate on the subject under consideration as "much ado about nothing." He did not think he was divulging the secret of the Improvement Trust, when he said that if any further scheme of the nature of one now under consideration were taken up it would prove disastrous to the finances of the Trust. He was convinced that the Trust would not be in a position to take up this scheme for a number of years and he did not think the Corporation would be well advised in forcing the hands of the Trust by recommending the improvement of North Fort, which was admittedly more healthy than any other insanitary districts of the city.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin rose to address the meeting. He had not finished his remarks, when the Corporation adjourned till Thursday afternoon next.

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## A LAND OF PROMISE.

IN the not very remote past when Europeans looked to South Africa only for ostrich feathers and sunshine, it was a common practice for English doctors to order hopeless cases of pulmonary disease to this country. "When there is no hope at home try the Cape of Good Hope" "Keep below deck until you reach Madeira," &c. How painfully familiar such phrases sound. Often the prescription succeeded more often it failed. It is within the knowledge of everybody that the late Cecil Rhodes came here to find health, not fortune, and succeeded beyond belief. But his experience was not the common one. The cemeteries of South Africa are dotted with almost as many graves of Englishmen who came here in quest of health as of those who were slain in battle or died of diseases incident to warfare.

It is a fact established beyond possibility of dispute that no climate the world can offer is sufficient in itself to arrest the progress of consumption, though unquestionably it is a very important aid to other treatment.

But what should that other treatment be?

No question was ever more debated, or is still further from a settlement. We will no attempt to answer it, but allow Mr. Charles Rodgers, of East London, to give a brief account of two illnesses from which he has suffered, which throws considerable light upon the matter.

Writing on February 9th, 1903, Mr. Rodgers observes:—I feel it my duty to bring to public notice the benefit I have received by using Mather Seigel's Curative Syrup. Five years ago I was stricken down with rheumatic fever, and was attended by three different doctors; but their united efforts did me little or no good, and my condition was for a long time very precarious. It was then that a friend advised me to try Seigel's Syrup, and I resolved to accept his advice. I was delighted to find myself very soon able to walk about as usual, and after taking only three bottles of the medicine I was capable of resuming my business.

"In July, 1900, I experienced another and a more serious trouble. It was found that I was suffering from a very weak chest. A doctor whom I consulted told me plainly that he feared I was consumptive, and ordered me to come to South Africa. I entertained no doubt that I was far gone in consumption having all the signs of that disease, but especially an extremely weak chest and an overpowering feeling of weakness and languor.

"Without being advised to do so, but with the recollection of the good that it had done me two years before in curing me of another complaint, I had the happy inspiration to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. The result exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and it was not long before I was as strong and healthy as any man could wish to be. I strongly recommend the use of that medicine to all who suffer as I did, and for the sake of humanity would like my case to be known far and wide."

Promise and performance are not quite the same thing, as many have discovered to their cost but the people who have built high hopes upon that from which Mr. Rodgers received so much benefit were never yet known to be disappointed.

## FORMATION OF A SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

AT the invitation of Dr. J. A. Turner, Health Officer of Bombay, a large number of the members of the Corporation assembled yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall to consider what steps should be adopted for the formation of a Sanitary Association in Bombay with the object of increasing the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene amongst the ignorant masses. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta presided.

Dr. Turner in explaining the scheme, to the meeting said:—Gentlemen.—My object in asking you to form a Sanitary Association in Bombay is with a view to obtaining popular means of instructing the people on the value of certain measures which now appear to them useless and unnecessary, because they have no knowledge of their value or the reasons for which they are adopted, It is only by dint of constant explanation by verbal instructions and practical demonstration and example that measures which are known to improve the health and brighten the lives of the people will become reasonably acceptable. Many of the poorer classes are not accustomed to the life of a large city and the responsibilities which it brings; the habits and customs which rule their life in villages are not suitable to the altered conditions of city life. It is not enough, however, for us to be content to say that they know no better, each individual forms a unit of the population and a necessary part of the motor power which turns the wheels of this gigantic machine and every individual should be looked upon as a factor in the general welfare of the city and while the poorer workking classes contribute to the general commercial prosperity of the city they also provide that material which conduces to a high mortality and insanitary condition. I am well aware that many obstacles exist and that it will be very difficult to convince the people of the advantages of sanitation. I feel that the only way of overcoming these difficulties is by obtaining the assistance, of those who are interested in the commercial and sanitary welfare of the city; to form a Society to provide means for working among the people and instructing them in a popular way in the necessity for confirming with the ordinary sanitary regulations. This is no new departure, as in England many such Societies exist in every large town. Gradually the Association may develop into a large and powerful Society and widen its sphere of work similar to scientific Societies in England, but for the present you will naturally ask "what are we to do". The first step is to form an influential committee of the leading citizens—employers of labour. Engineers, Architects, Medical Men, Heads of different sects and religions, &c. The next is to form an Association of Members who will contribute an annual subscription of Rs. 15 to defray the expenses and to obtain donations. It would be also necessary to fix an admission fee of Rs. 5. The next step is to employ, male and female visitors of every caste and creed to visit the houses of the poor, to give popular illustrated lectures, to issue verbal and written instructions on suitable subjects to be selected by the working committee of management. The persons employed must be carefully chosen, so that while imparting knowledge they will not interfere with the religious sentiments and habits of the people. The subjects to be taught are so many that it is not possible to mention them all here, but, as an example of what the people should learn are:—(1) The value and use of water, fresh air, sunlight, the evils of overcrowding, the measures for preventing the spread of infectious disease, the value of medical aid in sickness, the care of children, the care of pregnant women in labour, the necessity for cleanliness of the body and lothes, the evil of having animals living in the house, the protection of their milk and food from pollution. The objectionable habits of using any spot at any time for natural purposes. The habits of throwing filthy water and refuse out of windows, that dampness and dirt are not necessary, for health and that accumulation of water and filth are antagonistic to sanitation and that the sanitary rules and regulations in force in the city are to be obeyed. I will not detain you longer as the working committee which you will appoint from which I hope to gain much valuable assistance will formulate a scheme and submit it to the general meeting of members in due course.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the meeting was in favour of forming a Sanitary Association in Bombay with the object of increasing the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, that the society would be opened to all interested in the welfare of the city; and that the annual subscription would be Rs. 10 and the admission fee Rs. 5.

The proposition was seconded by Mr James McDonald and it was adopted.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that a working committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to draw up a scheme and the rules of the Association:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Harkissondas Nurotumdas, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. W. L. Harvey the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Khan Bahadur D.R.Chichgar, Dr.A.G. Viegas, Dr. Jehangir J. Curset,ee, Dr. O. B Master. Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. D. D'Monte, Dr. N. . E Sukhia, Dr. K. E. Balachanji, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. Manmohuadas Ramji, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr N. J. Gamadia, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. K, N. Wadia, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. Wallace, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. Manghan, and Divisional Health Officers and Dr. J. A. Turner was appointed honorary secretary and treasurer.

The resolution was carried.

It was further resolved that a general meeting be held on the 1st October to appoint a council and patron and president.

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## DEATH OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

WE announce with regret the death of Major Horace R. F. Anderson, of the Supply and Transport Corps, which took place on board the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer Oriental while on the voyage between Bombay and Aden. The deceased officer who had many friends in Bombay was employed on active service in the Soudan and joined the Supply and Transport Corps on the 15th September, 1886. He was employed in connection with the Hazara Expedition on the North-West Frontier in 1891, and was mentioned in dispatches, and granted the medal with clasp. Since then Major Anderson has been on duty for a considerable time in Bombay, and was promoted Major on the 19th March, 1901. The deceased was only 39 years of age, and latterly his health had given way. On the 5th May last he was admitted to the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, suffering from typhlitis. After remaining in that institution for little over a month, he was discharged as cured on the 9th June, and then proceeded to Khandalla, Soon after his return to Bombay he again became unwell, and after having been treated by a local practitioner decided to become a patient in the St George's Hospital, where he was re-admitted on the 25th July, suffering from acute dyspepsia. Almost immediately afterwards he was advised to proceed to England. However, despite the most careful treatment on the part of Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Boyd, I.M.S., the medical staff, and the nurses of the hospital, he gradually developed more serious symptoms, and was on the afternoon of the 14th instant, conveyed on board the mail steamer, at that time suffering from chronic gastritis and ulcer of the stomach. At the time Major Anderson was put on board the steamer it was not thought that he was in any very serious danger, and the telegraphic information received in Bombay on Saturday from Aden to the effect that he had died while on the voyage between Bombay and Aden, and had been buried at sea, was unexpected and came as a great shock to his many friends. The deceased was accompanied on his voyage by a special hospital nurse. Major Anderson had, during his stay in Bombay, always been a keen supporter of Gymkhana cricket, and, in addition to serving on the committee for several years, had been a most popular Cricket Secretary. He was until recently a well-known figure in local matches.

## THE STRONG TALE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"Yes, that's true, but the reference to brick-kilns and Russians and Mannlichers and diplomatic discussions was a descent to High Politics."

"Then I suppose I had better apologise to my readers":—

I didn't mean to go and write
On subjects high political;
I meant to talk of things I saw
In manner mildly critical.

I strictly kept to Trotteresse
And told you of the scenery
Of ships and junks and things like these,
With rivers in betweenery.

Korea was the stumbling-block
To all my resolu-ti-on,
And that's the very borasome rock
I've been and gone to pieces on.

My introductions to the Dukes,
Also unto the Dukesses,
Have fastened me upon their hooks
Likewise upon their hookesses.

Krapotkin up and says, says he
You'll just keep very qui-i-et
'Bout what you hear and what you see
Of Moujiks, or our ray-a-at.

"They're always trying to make out
Their lot is hard, but sure ye are—
They're better off, much better off,
Than thousands in Manchuria.

"You need not say a word about
Our lines, our coaling spaces;
Abstain from raising half a shout
About transfrontier places.

"Korean trees or oaks or firs
Take Mannlichers to level 'em
And no Jap can kill Russian bears
Unless we roast or devil 'em.

"So as each day your way you wend,
And seek to make a song of it—
Say Russia's England's truest friend,
And that's the short and long of it.

"For if we fight, as fight we'd love,
And take on all the lot of you—
Ten years in vain the turtle dove.
You'd pray for—every Scot of you."

* * *

So if you see a change in us you'll know the reason why.

* * *

We smoked our cigars (Twofors) with equanimity and listened to stories of another Boxer rising with absolute placidity. We knew that we should be clear away by the time they started boxing, and "what matters it whoe'er they box so that it be not we?"

* * *

The porters were making their rounds with quaint paper lanterns, such as one played with in childhood, as we went to rest. We poured water on the lamps and tripped up the porters, as we also did in childhood.

Then they went to rest too.

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## LORD NORTHCOTE'S DEPARTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I herewith forward to you a copy of the letter I had sent on behalf of the agriculturists of Gujarat to Mr. C. H. Hill, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with its answer for such use as may seem advisable to you thereof.—Your's &c.

JIVANJI LIMJIBHAI,

Sleater Road, Bombay, August 24.

COPY.

To C. H. Hill, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—It is with feelings of very deep regret that I in company with all the agriculturists of Gujarat learn of the departure from our midst of his Excellency Lord Northcote on the 5th of September.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the regime of his Excellency as Governor of Bombay, all unanimously agree in giving him unstinted praise for the admirable step he took in appointing the Commission for inquiring into the malpractices perpetrated by minor Revenue officials in the collection of revenue at a time when the country was suffering from famine. Whatever opinion the Honourable Bombay Government may have pronounced of the result of the inquiry the fact remains that it has convinced people at large of the hardship which the minor Revenue officials inflict on the poor ryots while collecting the assessment dues and of the sad lack of some legislative amendment. We hope that the latter want will be supplied sooner or later.

It was Lord Northcote who drew towards the poor ryots the public sympathy and brought to light the oppression and penury under which they were groaning. Had it not been for the bold stop which his Excellency took in appointing the Commission the grievances of the poor cultivators would never have seen the light of day. All the honour is due to his Excellency and the ryots feel that it is so. In order, therefore, to give vent to this sense of their indebtedness the ryots of Gujarat beg to present his Excellency with a farewell address before his Lordship's departure. Will you kindly acquaint his Excellency with this humble desire of theirs and get his approval thereto. On receiving your reply I shall send you a copy of the address.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble, I remain, dear Sir, your most obdtly.,

JIVANJI LIMJIBHAI.

Grant Road, Aug. 17th.

Ganeshkhind, 20th August, 1903.

Dear Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 17th August, 1903, I am to say that his Excellency is unable to receive the proposed address.—Yours faithfully,

Ganeshkhind, Aug 21. (Sd.) C. H. HILL.

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## RAILWAY PASSENGERS GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I may be permitted to complain of the inconvenience undergone by passengers on the railway in Kathiawar. Yesterday the Bhavnagar mail train left Wadhwan half an hour before the appointed time, and consequently reached Wadhwan city and other stations on its way at a very early hour. A good many passengers missed the train at Wadhwan and other stations owing to the above event. Inquiring of the station employes, the passengers were told that there was no intimation with regard to any change in the timetable. The public will therefore deem it a great favour if informed by the rail way authorities as to who is to be taken to task for this unusual event.—Yours &c.

PRO BONO PUBLICO

Wadhwan City 21st August.

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THE Dufferin Fund is not the only institution which will keep alive the honoured name of the late Lord Dufferin in this country. The happy thought has occurred to the authorities to bestow the name Dufferin upon the new Royal Indian Marine steamer which is now on the stocks at Home. The Dufferin is intended to replace the obsolete and worn out Clive, and will be a splendid vessel, closely resembling but even superior to the newly built Hardinge.

---

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying this "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

JOHN PEEL AT WESTMINSTER.

Of the 380 packs maintained in the United Kingdom for hunting the fox, the stag, the hare, the otter, and the drag, a larger proportion find their masters among our legislators than is commonly realised. To the roll of masters of hounds in the Commons a most interesting addition has recently been made. The hunt and the hounds of immortal John Peel have for their new master no less a person than a member of the Privy Council, the Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker, the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther. By taking over the Blencathra Hunt, the mastership of which was left vacant by the death of Mr. Crozier, Mr. Lowther succeeds to a pack in which runs to-day the blood of the hounds with which Peel was won't to scour the Cumbrian Hills.

TWO IMMORTALS.

The song John Peel is the most famous hunting ditty in the world. It is the national anthem of the hunting field; the song in whose fine chorus the King has joined a thousand times. There is a bishop to-day who made his fame as a vocalist by his singing of it. It has brought down the house as the subject of a ballet at Drury Lane; it has brought the tears to the eyes of many distant wanderer around camp fire in bush and forest. Probably not one man in a thousand has ever heard that there was such a person as John Peel outside the song, and fewer still know the author. Peel was a typical Cumberland yeoman, with little property, less money but an enormous zest for hunting. The man who immortalised him was John Woodcock, Graves, who had a modest woolen mill in the village of Caldback Peel's home.

THE STORY OF A CLASSIC.

It was just by chance that the song was written. Peel and Graves were seated one night in the little parlour of the poet planning an excursion for the morrow. In another room Graves's mother was crooning an old ballad called Bonnie Annie. The air, so well known to the pair, formed the setting to their conversation. Then Graves thought he would add a verse to go to the original, but instead he composed off hand his hunting song. By the light of the candle he read it over to Peel, and sang it to the ancient tune. Tears were streaming from the old hunter's eyes as he listened. The present musical setting was supplied by Metcalfe. The song became the favourite of the county, was taken up by other hunts, spread from shire to shire from the Motherland to the Colonies, until to-day there is not a land on which the foot of Englishman has rested where the exploits to John Peel have not been not carolled. Nearly fifty years have elapsed since he was laid to rest in his village cemetery, but the prophecy of the author of the ballad, whose descendants flourish in New Zealand to-day, has been fulfilled. By Jove, Peel, he said after he had read over the song, you'll be sung, when we're both run to earth!

CRICKET'S REPETITIONS.

The pother over the team which is to go to Australia, the suggestion to pay amateurs for broken time, the difficulty raised by a certain letter written by Phillips the umpire, are matters the like of which we have seen before. Very seriously, a few months ago, everybody was calling for, or declaiming against, a suggestion to widen the wicket, as though it were the newest idea of the age. As a matter of fact the Earl of Winchilsea of a hundred years ago did actually make the change; added a fourth stump, and made the lot higher. The proposal to pay amateurs for the time they lose from their avocations is obviously suggested by the scheme which the Northern Union has for some years had in operation for the benefit of its professional football players.

THE UNIVERSAL BOILER.

Enterprising Mr. Demming, mineralogist to the State Board of Agriculture at Philadelphia, commands a position in the new army of optimists who are going to revolutionise us by miracles. Tesla is to put us on speaking terms with the inhabitants of Mars—whether there be any or not; Edison is to give us inexhaustible storage batteries for electricity; Peary proposes to squeeze the energy out of the aurora borealis to drive the world's machinery; and a company of soaring Chicagoans have incorporated themselves with the object of flying a telegraph cable high enough into the air to establish a connection with the upper ether, and be for ever suspended there, independent of other electrical supply, no matter how the laws of gravity may grumble. Mr. Demming is modest by comparison with some of these gentlemen. All he says is: Bore me holes of sufficient depth and diameter, and I'll give you hot water for your shaving and the boiling of your potatoes; steam for the driving of your engines, power to run all your machinery. Thirty holes, 12,000 feet deep, by one foot in diameter—that is the top and bottom of his requisition.

TOWARD THE ETERNAL FIRES.

The proposition is not precisely simple. As a fact with mining science at its present pitch, it approximates so nearly to the impossible as to make it quite safe for Mr. Demming to adventure the offer. We all know that if we could go vertically and with economy sink a shaft two miles deep in our back gardens we should tap sufficient latent energy to make the operation more remunerative than anything else to which we could lay hand. But first get your shafts. One is costly enough. Mr. Demming will need the aid of more Morgan syndicates than exist to finance the boring of his thirty pits. The biggest thing ever accomplished in this way happened, not in America, but in Germany, less than a score of miles from Leipzig. While boring for coal Captain Huyssen made some inestimably valuable observations. He got down to a depth of 5 790 feet, and to do so cost him £10,000, a record sum for a single experiment of which the main purpose was to add to scientific knowledge. But it was not a hole uniformly of one foot in diameter. It was less than half that at the surface, and tapered off to

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE British Medical Journal recently had an article on the treatment of consumption by inhaling the rays, or emanations, of radium and thorium. The emanations excite a radio-activity in the air-cells of the lungs, which continues after they themselves have been exhaled. The patient breathes through a radium or thorium solution, and the remedy is so convenient that the attention of medical men is called to it.

M. Pierre Bonnier maintains that the ear is not a resonator but a registering manometer, or pressure gauge, which records variations of pressure in the air due to sounds. The liquid of the internal ear, he says, moves as a whole and audition is a hydrodynamic, not an acoustic, phenomenon.

In America they have an electric hand hammer which is much used. It is something like a small dibble in shape that is to say, a handle on the top of a short vertical stem running to a point. The point in this case is the hammerhead which works up and down by means of an electro-magnet and the current from a small dynamo. The workman can regulate the blows of the instrument which is held in one hand.

The agricultural authorities of Barbadoes find that volcanic dust has little or no effect in killing insect pests. Two winged flies and cow bees were killed by the dust but they are useful in destroying caterpillars and their destruction is not again.

The telegraphone of Poulsen, the Danish electrician is in London in its improved form. It can be seen at St. Swithin's-lane, E. C. The apparatus records a telephone message on an iron wire by means of magnetism in such a waythat it can be reproduced when required. By its meansa subscriber might receive telephone messages in his absence and hear them on his return. The instrument works well and seems promising as an adjunct to the telephone business.

M. Emile Guarini, of Brussels, inventor of a relay for the wireless telegraph, has brought out an electric fire alarm which works by wireless telegraphy. There is the usual apparatus for telling the outbreak of a fire—namely, a mercurial thermometer, with contacts through the tube by which the rise of the mercury, owing to the heat of the fire, makes an electrical circuit and sends a signal by wire to the station, or else rings an alarm bell. In this case wires are discarded and a wireless circuit wafts the signal to the fire station. The same wireless apparatus will, of course, serve for a number of thermometers in different parts of a building or premises. The absence of wires may appear an advantage, but what about interferences with the signals from other wireless installations or sources of disturbance.

A white blackberry is reported from Santa Rosa, California. It has been grown by a well-known breeder of new fruits, Mr. Luther Hurbank, and is a cross from the Lawton blackberry. It is called the iceberg, and is quite hardy as well as prolific.

D. Arsonval, who, to obtain hydrogen for balloons from coal gas liquefies the methane in it by liquid air, now uses a Linde liquid air machine for the purpose. In this way he gets 3,500 cubic feet of hydrogen per hour at a cost of 12 to 16 horse-power. By a modification of the process pure methane is also obtained.

According to a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Pars, M. Grandidoir has reconstituted the lower part of a skeleton of an epiornis, the gigantic fossil bird found in Madagascar. The specimen would be three metres high with a neck shorter than that of the ostrich, so that it would resemble a colossal turkey. It had affinities with the emu.

Prof. Langley is, by a recent report from Washington, preparing to test his new aerodrome or flying machine on the Potomac River. It is now several years since he demonstrated the correctness of his principle of soaring flight, and he has spent large sums in subsequent experiments.

At the Hygienic Milk Supply Exhibition, Hamburg, there were cigar holders, combs, knife handles, dominoes, imitation ebony, and other articles made of "galalith" or milk stone, a chemical preparation of casein. It has the advantage of celluloid in not igniting and it is quite odourless. In water it does not distend more than best buffalo horn.

Prof. Clement describes in "La Nature," a new phasmian, from woods of Maroscentra, in the north-east of Madagascar. These insects are nocturnal and more or less mimetic, that is to say, their appearance resembles the branches of plants and bushes, which they frequent. The new species (Parectatosoma moquerysi) is about two inches long in the body and has long fine antennæ.

Dr. Pierre Lesage, Master of Conferences to the Faculty of Sciences, Rennes, France, has invented a hygrometer for measuring the humidity of respiration, which is expected to be useful in medicine and physiology.

The St. Louis World's Fair is to surpass that of Chicago, and every other. It will cover 250 acres of ground and cost some fifty million dollars. The London "Electrician" gives a plan and particulars of the arrangements, and an American journal states that 2,000 automobile chairs will be on duty in the exhibition.

"Fibro-cement," a new material of construction, is described in the "Revue du Genie Militaire," and is a mixture of asbestos fibres with cement. It resembles slate, and is used to cover walls, notably against the damp, but principally in lieu of slates or shingles for roofs.

Lord Kelvin assisted at the sitting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, on July 27, his presence being announced as an event by M. Mascart, who welcomed him in the name of the Academie. His lordship is justly popular in French scientific circles. He has acknowledged his debt to France for directing and inspiring his genius, both as an experimenter and a mathematical physicist. He received his first experimental training in Paris and fostered his youthful mind on the great works of Fourier, Ampere, Arago, and others who showed the scientific world how to combine mathematics with physics.

Dr. Wiley, who has done good service in testing adulterated foods, proposes to try the effect of tobacco smoking on the health of regular smokers. The action of the heart, respiration, and digestion will be studied in the same subjects with and without the use of tobacco.

One result of town life but rarely referred to is the practical abolition of the cradle, at least, in the dwellings of the poor. The cottage cradle has taken a sacred place in folkrore and ballad and country dwellings still manifest the happy appearances of domesticity by retaining this nest for the developing race. In the crowded habitations of our cities, with their rabbit-warrenlike tenements and close congregated barrack homes, a crib or a cot takes up far too much space. It thus follows that in the lodgings of the poor the baby has to find its resting-place in the parental bed. This explains in great measure the enormous massacre of infant life from overlying which goes on in our busy centres . . . Some way should be found for abating what is now a national disgrace.

Since the application of the Finsen light to the alleviation of lupus, instrument makers with true commercial instinct, have flooded the market with lamps, good, bad, and indifferent, the majority, no doubt as worthless as those of the five foolish virgins of old. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that Professor Finsen has at last broken silence. In a recent communication, he shows that for satisfactory penetration of the tissues efficient lamps must be used. He finds that the best results are obtained by using a current of 60-80 amperes. By employing such effects may be obtained in from 20-25 seconds, which with a 40-ampere lamp occupied 4-5 minutes. It will be well for operators in this country to overhaul their lamps.

THE following changes will porbably take place in the Commissionerships in Bengal after the Puja holidays: Mr. Faulder goes to Patna, being replaced at Chittagong by Mr. Greenshields; Mr. Collin from Patna will return to the Presidency, relieving Mr. Lyon, who acts as Commissioner of Burdwan till the arrival of Mr. Duncan Macpherson from furlough, when he reverts to his former appointment as Secretary of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Growse, on return from leave, becomes Additional Commissioner of Patna when Mr. Luson returns to Midnapore as District Magistrate.


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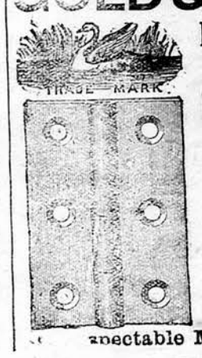

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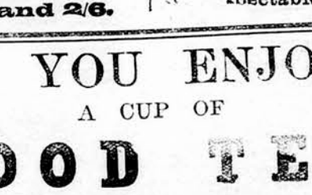

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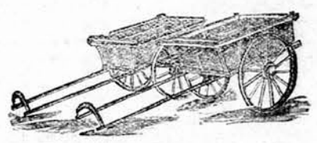

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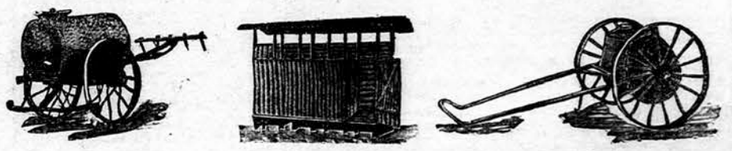

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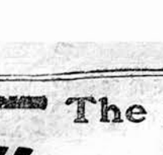

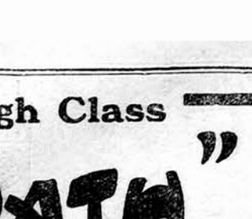

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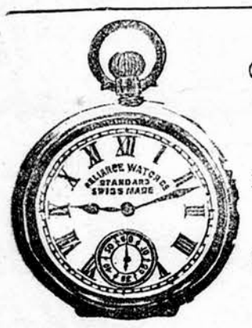

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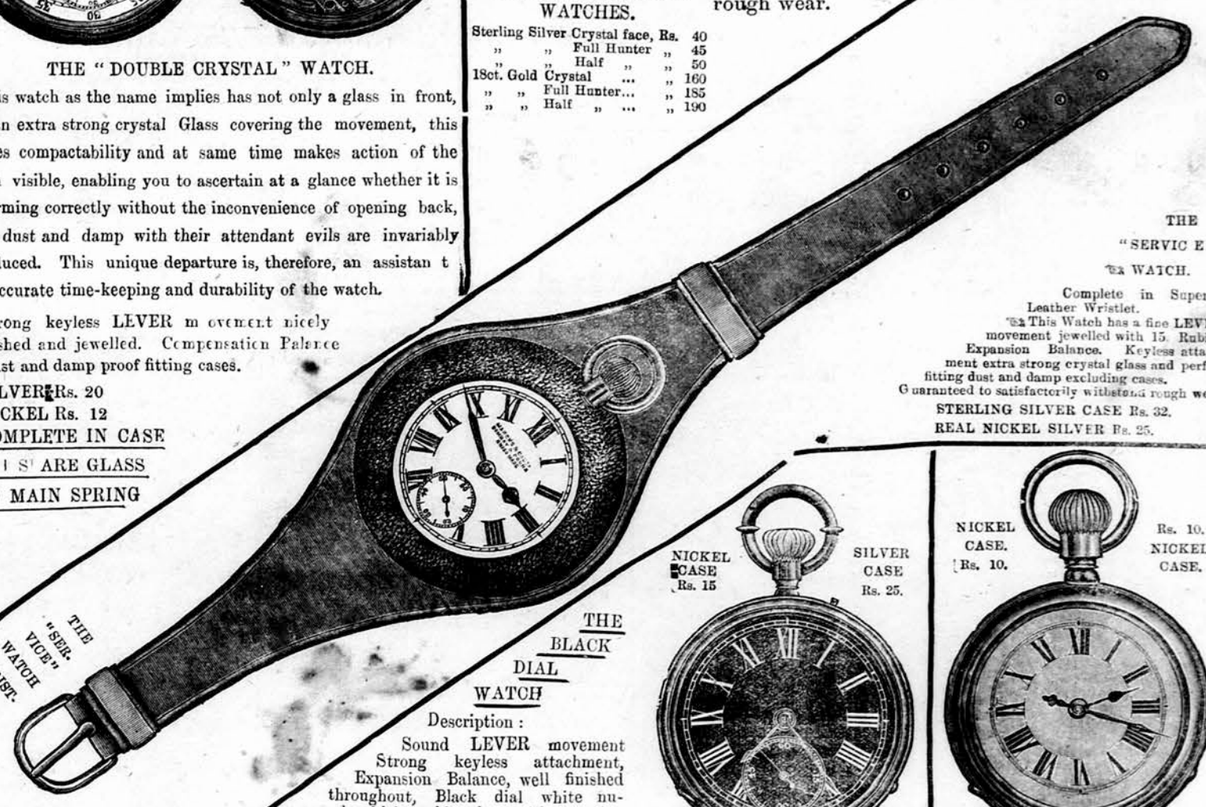

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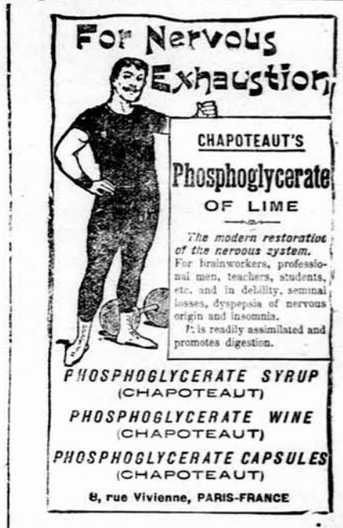
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